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THE NEW MOVEMENT.

The Rebels Completely Deceived by Gen. Grant's Strategy.

The Second Corps Across the James.

Capture of Rebel Works, 500 Prisoners and 10 Pieces of Artillery.

AN IMPORTANT POSITION GAINED.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Gen. GRANT has disappointed the predictions of the Copperheaded presses, to the effect that the *fiasco* of the 30th ult. would end the summer campaign. He has again begun a formidable, and thus far, most successful and promising, movement against Richmond. On Saturday last a powerful force, under command of Gen. HANCOCK, was thrown across the river at Deep Bottom, the same point at which the same General made his feint movement previous to the late attack. It is known that the Second Corps, which had some time previously been sent to City Point, had been embarked in transports, to sail under sealed orders for some point unknown, but which conjecture surmised to be a dozen different places, anywhere from New-York to Charleston.

Instead of dropping down the James, however, the fleet on Saturday passed up the river and landed the troops at Deep Bottom, near Dutch Gap. TURNER'S and TERRY'S divisions of the Tenth Corps also crossed over to Deep Bottom on Saturday night. FOSTER'S division, which had been for some time posted at Deep Bottom, was advanced by Gen. BIRNEY, a little after sunrise on Sunday morning, pushing the rebel line of skirmishers before them for some considerable distance, when the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. OSBORNE, charged and broke the rebel line, and captured 70 prisoners.

Meantime GREGG'S cavalry had cleared the roads for HANCOCK, and he got his Second Corps into position on BIRNEY'S right, on the New-Market Road, which leads from the vicinity of Malvern Hill directly to Richmond. The position thus taken by HANCOCK is about ten miles from Richmond. BIRNEY made an assault on his front, and carried a line of the enemy's works, which guard the approaches to Richmond in that quarter, capturing six pieces of cannon and two mortars. Some of our advices state the number of mortars at four pieces. The total number of prisoners taken is estimated at 500.

The position occupied by the enemy is said to have been a strong one and is now occupied by our troops, who are able to hold it.

The *Keyport*, which arrived here this morning, took down from Bermuda Hundred to Fortress Monroe over one hundred prisoners from this fight, forty of whom claim to be deserters. There was but little hard fighting done, HANCOCK accomplishing his end by skillful manœuvering and a surprise, and consequently our loss was small, it being estimated at less than one hundred.

The movement of the force down the James in transports is believed to have completely deceived the rebels, who at once supposed the seige of Petersburgh and Richmond was being raised. Under cover of the night, the troops were turned up the river again, and the result was a complete surprise of the enemy.

Our troops have now gained, it is said, an important position near Fort Darling.

At latest advices an important movement was going on, and we forbear to indicate the plan of Gen. GRANT, who, with Gen. BUTLER, was on the ground to direct the affair.

The larger part of the prisoners taken belonged to LONGSTREET'S corps, which would indicate that only a portion of that corps has gone to reinforce EARLY in the Valley.

No intelligence has been received confirmatory of the report current in New-York of the capture of Fort Darling.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The following news is published in the afternoon edition of the *American*:

BERMUDA HUNDRED, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Yesterday the Second Corps (HANCOCK'S) were going on to transports at City Point all day, apparently for Washington, and started down the river, their bands playing gaily. Of course the rebels were watching from the shore, and no doubt felt much interest in the movement.

The transports did certainly go down the river ten miles or more, when, however, they put about, and under cover of the darkness returned, coming up by this place under full speed at 10 P. M., and proceeding up the river.

At the same time the Tenth Corps, with the artillery of the Second Corps, were crossing to the north side of the James River, and were all landed up the river within twelve miles of Richmond, before three o'clock this morning.

This force, with Gen. FOSTER'S, makes quite a respectable army. It is understood that their first move will be to destroy, if possible, the rebel pontoon bridges above Fort Darling. If this is done, LEE will be unable to transfer his army to the north side without marching by way of Manchester, more than twenty miles.

Thus far all works well. Musketry firing was heard in the direction of this movement this morning.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The hospital steamer *Hero*, of New-Jersey, Capt. HANCOCK, arrived from Deep Bottom, on the James River, this afternoon, with one hundred wounded men, who were wounded in the fight yesterday, after landing on the north side. The following officers are among the number: Capt. W. E. Stapes, Twenty-fourth New-York; Capt. James McMann, One Hundred in New-York; Capt. W. N. Saline, Eleventh Maine; Capt. A. W. Pendix, Eleventh Maine; Maj. C. P. Baldwin, Eleventh Maine; Lieut. R. Pilkinton, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; Lieut. G. H. Brown, Tenth Connecticut; Lieut. J. S. Manseer, Ninth United States Colored; Lieut. Edward E. Fairchild, Ninth United States Colored; Lieut. P. N. McDavid, Second South Carolina, (rebel prisoner.)

The *Hero* brought away all the wounded of the Eighteenth Army Corps up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Artillery and musketry firing had been kept up all day, and still continued when our informant left.

Our forces drove in the rebel pickets early on Sunday morning, and during the day had succeeded in carrying two lines of the enemy's earthworks—the outer one being about nine miles from Richmond.

The loss in the Second Army Corps so far has been very small.

Gens. GRANT and MEADE are commanding in person.

LATER.

The mail-boat *Keyport* has arrived from City Point and has on board one hundred rebel prisoners, captured during the skirmishing of yesterday.

Besides the earthworks captured yesterday by our forces, there was also captured one battery that bore upon our men working upon the canal heretofore alluded to.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

REBELS MINING.

Late news from the front discloses the fact that the rebels are mining extensively along the lines of our fortifications. So far, all attempts to repeat upon us the Petersburgh earthquake have been rendered abortive by the vigilance of our commanders, who have successfully tapped the rebel *adits*.

PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS.

The following sums of money were to-day sent for the payment of troops:

Maj. Paulding, Washington	$1,000,000
Maj. Brice, Baltimore	500,000
Maj. Usher, Fort Monroe	500,000
Maj. Allen, Louisville	1,000,000
Maj. Cumback, Cincinnati	1,000,000
Maj. Leslie, New-York	500,000
Total	$5,500,000

BURNSIDE.

A member of BURNSIDE'S Staff states that the General is not relieved, but is on a twenty days' leave of absence. It is extremely doubtful however, if such is the fact, that he will return to his late command in the Army of the Potomac at the expiration of that period.

MILITARY ARREST.

A telegram was received by the proper department Saturday, from the headquarters of Gen. WALLACE, at Baltimore, directing the arrest of Capt. GEORGE E. PAUL, of the schooner *Matilda Spicer*, now lying at WILLIAMS & JOLLEY'S wharf. The arrest was made about noon, and the vessel was seized in the name of the Government, and a guard placed over it. The cause of the arrest has not yet been developed.

SENT TO FORT DELAWARE.

WM. A. JONES and J. PAUL JONES, of the firm of J. P. JONES & Co., late sutlers of the Sixteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, found guilty by special court-martial of unlawfully obtaining and appropriating Government property, and sentenced to pay a fine of $2,500 and to be imprisoned until said fine was paid, were sent this afternoon to Fort Delaware, where they will remain for one year, unless the fine is paid before the expiration of that time.

BLOCKADE OF BROWSVILLE RESUMED.

Official intelligence having been received at the Department of State, that the military forces of the United States have been temporarily withdrawn from Brownsville, in the State of Texas, that port will not be considered as open to foreign or domestic commerce during such withdrawal, but the blockade by the naval forces of the United States will be resumed.

THE CASE OF MRS. HOWARD.

Mrs. WM. KEYES HOWARD, arrested some months since for a violation of the laws and customs of war, and sentenced by a court-martial to hard labor for the remainder of the war for the benefit of Union soldiers, has had her sentence commuted to transportation beyond the Federal lines, and will be sent, under a suitable escort, to Fortress Monroe.

Mrs. HOWARD, it will be remembered, was arrested in March of last year, while endeavoring to run the blockade from the lines of the Confederate to the lines of the Union forces. After her arrest she was released on a parole of honor, and was to report to Col. FISH, Provost-Marshal of the State of Maryland, in the City of Baltimore. Instead of doing so, however, she remained secreted in Baltimore under an assumed name, until an opportunity presented for her departure for St. Louis, which she availed herself of. She is also charged with sending letters from within our lines to within the lines of the enemy.

SENTENCE OF GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

HENRY SEABRIDGE, drummer, Company D, Sixth regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and robbery, has been sentenced by General Court-Martial to "forfeit all pay and allowances which are now or may become due to him, to be confined in any State prison directed by the Commanding General for the period of two years, and to be drummed out of the service." The accused is now a patient in Stone Hospital, and on his recovery will be sent to the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., which place has been designated by the authorities as the place of confinement.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: D. N. Clark, Co. I, Fourteenth Artillery; L. McCrossen, Co. D, Seventh Artillery; Sergt. J. McMady, Co. I, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth; Jas. Nicholson, Co. E, Thirty-ninth; Sam'l Barton, Co. F, Twenty-fifth Cavalry; James McGowen, Co. D, One Hundred and Seventieth; J. M. Miller, Co. D, One Hundred and Fifty-third; Chas. A. Pierce, Co. A, Fiftieth Engineers.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS.

There are now 10,000 patients remaining under treatment in hospitals in and about Washington.

SOLICITOR WHITING TAKES A VACATION.

Solicitor WHITING, of the War Department, has left Washington for a month's vacation.

Dipatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day amount to $1,182,000. The delivery of the Seven-thirty Bonds commenced yesterday, and the arrangements for their rapid delivery are such as will enable the subscribers to receive their notes without delay. It is expected that the notes will be placed with the Assistant-Treasurer for immediate delivery as soon as the present orders are executed.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

It is not thought at the Indian Bureau that the outbreak of Indians in the plains is general, or that it is stimulated by rebel emissaries; but there is information to induce the belief that a few bands only have resorted to pillage and massacre to redress individual wrongs committed against them and their families.

Indiana Politics.

SECOND DISCUSSION BETWEEN MORTON AND M'DONALD.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

SOUTH BEND, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The second of the series of joint discussions between Gov. MORTON and J. E. MCDONALD, opposing candidates for Governor of Indiana, was held in this city to-day. The discussion took very nearly the same direction as that at Laporte, and although relating mainly to State issues, was interesting.

The crowd in attendance was very large and enthusiastic. As in the preceding debate, Gov. MORTON proved more than a match for his antagonist. To-morrow the discussion will be further continued at Goshen.

Railroad Accident.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Miss CARRIE ELDRIDGE and JOHN DOHERTY were killed by a train of cars at the Charles-street crossing of the Worcester Railroad in this city today. Two other persons were injured. They were mill operatives, and were walking on the track.

The Grand Ball of the Season.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The Committee of Arrangements have fixed the grand ball of the season for Friday night, at Union Hall in this town. The supper will be provided by the LELANDS. Mrs. LINCOLN is expected to be present.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

The Capitulation of Fort Gaines--26 Guns, 874 Prisoners and Stores for a Year Surrendered,

Reports from Sheridan and Grant.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

The following official report of the surrender of Fort Gaines and the abandonment of Fort Powell, dated Aug. 9, New-Orleans, has just been received from Maj.-Gen. CANBY:

Fort Gaines with 56 commissioned officers and 818 enlisted men, with its armament of 26 guns intact and provisions for twelve months, has surrendered unconditionally, and was occupied by our forces at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Fort Powell was abandoned, its garrison escaping to Cedar Point. Its armament of eighteen guns, is in conditinn for immediate service.

Gen. GRANGER will immediately invest Fort Morgan, leaving garrisons in forts Gaines and Powell.

A telegram from Gen. SHERIDAN'S command, dated Aug. 14, at Cedar Creek, was received this morning. It states that except MOSBY'S and WHITE'S guerrillas, there is no enemy this side of the Blue Ridge; that SHERIDAN'S trains are all up and that his army is in fine condition.

Gen. SHERIDAN, in a dispatch of the 11th inst., reports that the stories of plunder taken from Maryland by the rebels, are all humbug. They have very little, just enough to subsist on, and no more, most of which has been taken from the Shenandoah Valley.

In another dispatch, dated the 12th of August, he says: "Gen. EARLEY'S train is a very small one, not exceeding 250 wagons, and the stories about accumulated plunder from Maryland are untrue."

The department has received an unofficial report from Fortress Monroe, that movements were being made, yesterday, in front of Petersburgh, but owing to the telegraph line being down no information has been received from headquarters.

The department is without any intelligence from Atlanta.

The latest rebel papers received here say nothing about Mobile since the capture of Fort Gaines.

EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War.

FORT POWELL.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

From semi-official information received here, doubt is expressed in military circles as to the truth of the report that Fort Powell was blown up. It is asserted that it was evacuated and left intact.

Advices from Mobile, received to-day at the Navy Department, state that thirty heavy guns were captured at Fort Gaines, and twenty of like calibre at Fort Powell; all superior ordnance and uninjured. Stores, ammunition and supplies were also taken at the same time, in large quantities.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

Statement of the Captain of the Brig Billow in Regard to the Tallahassee.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Capt. REED, of the brig *Billow*, before reported captured by the *Tallahassee*, gives the following particulars of his interview with the pirate Captain:

"I was two hours and a half on board of the *Tallahassee*. She had one pivot gun, three forward guns, and one brass rifle-gun, of large calible, on the hurricane deck. She had also several spare guns.

Her Captain, JOHN TAYLOR WOOD, was quite free and unreserved in his talk with me.

He said that he could steam 16 knots an hour, and that he had crossed the British Channel, 21 miles, in 72 minutes.

He would not fight, he said, unless he was compelled to do so. He preferred to run, as his vessel was fast.

He also averred that within one week he had destroyed over fifty vessels.

Within thirty hours of my capture he said he had destroyed sixteen sail, namely, three ships, two barks and the rest hermaphrodite brigs and schooners.

One of the ships was the *Adriatic*, of New-York, captured the same day that he took my vessel.

He added that he would slacken up the coasting trade so that "Uncle ABE" would be glad to make peace.

He asked me about the Nantucket lightboat, and afterward said, recurring to his designs, that there were more afloat than the *Florida* and the *Tallahassee*, meaning, of course, Confederate ships of a similar character to his own, and that "Uncle ABE" had better look out.

Capt. WOOD appeared to be a very affable man, and said he was doing what it was not pleasant for him to do.

The *Tallahassee* is an iron steamer of English build, schooner rigged, and has no yards or topmasts, and lost her mainmast in collision with the *Adriatic*. She is a very long and narrow vessel, burns soft coal, and has about a hundred men on board, who are subject to the discipline and order of a man-of-war.

Capt. WOOD allowed no swearing on board.

All of the officers were Southerners.

She had three or four negroes on board, who did not appear to be very jolly.

Arrival of the Passengers and Crew of the Bark Glenavon.

The Russian bark *Atlantic*, Capt. FREDHUSEN, from Bremen 38 days, with merchandise and 290 passengers, to RUGER BROTHERS, arrived yesterday. July 26, lat. 48° 21', lon. 44°, saw several large icebergs. 13th inst. lat. 40° 50', long. 68° 50' was boarded by a boat from the privateer *Tallahassee*, who placed on board twenty-two persons, being the officers, crew and passengers of the bark *Glenavon*, from Ardrossan for New-York, burned by the *Tallahassee*.

The passengers per the *Glenavon*, are Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, wife and two children, and Capt. PLUMMER and wife. They were brought to this port.

Our Pilot-boats and the Tallahassee.

A movement has just been started to raise a sufficient sum of money among the merchants and citizens of New-York to build new boats for the unfortunate pilots who were the owners of the *James Funk* and *William Bell*, recently captured by the Confederate steamer *Tallahassee*. By this misfortune these pilots have lost their all, and, for the credit of New-York, they should be reimbursed for their loss. Subscriptions may be sent to the Pilot office, No. 69 South-street, New-York, or to WEBB & BELL, shipbuilders, Greenpoint, L. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Heavy and continuous firing was heard at Newport and Stonington this afternoon, from the direction of Montauk Point.

Vessels in Pursuit of the Tallahassee.

The first information of the depredations of the pirate *Tallahassee* was received by the Navy Department on the 12th inst., after office hours, when Secretary WELLES immediately ordered the following vessels to forthwith start in pursuit, viz: The *Juniata*, *Susequehanna*, *Eolus*, *Pontoosuc*, *Dumbarton* and *Tristam Shandy*; on the 13th the *Moccasin*, *Aster*, *Yantic*, *R. R. Cuyler* and *Grand Gulf*; and on the 15th the *Dacotah* and *San Jacinto*. They all took different directions. These were all the vessels available in the navy.

The Capture of Bark Bay State by the Tallahassee.

The following is the report of Capt. SPARROW, of the bark *Bay State*, of Boston, captured by the rebel steamer *Tallahassee*:

"The *Bay State* was bound from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston, with a cargo of pine wood, and at about 10 A. M. on Thursday, Aug. 11, saw a steamer with American pennant flying, with a brig and pilot-boat in company. The pilot-boat ran down to my vessel, and ordered me to bear off and come alongside the steamer. I asked by what authority, but received no answer.

On hailing me again, I bore off and came alongside the steamer, when she fired a gun to leeward, and hauling down the pennant, ran up the rebel flag, and sent two boats to me full of armed men. The officer in charge informed me that my vessel was a prize to the Confederate man-of-war *Tallahassee*, and giving me time to pick up about half of my wearing apparel, sent me, with my family and crew, on board the steamer. On reaching her, the Captain asked if I wished to return to my vessel for anything. He allowed me to go, but before I had reached her she had been set on fire in all of the hatches and the cabin. All my stores, chronometer and nautical instruments had been previously taken by the officer in charge.

I found on board the steamer the crews of the New-York pilot-boat *James Funk*, schooner *Sarah Boice* and brig *Carrie Estelle*, of Machias. About 1 P. M. captured the brig *A. Richards*, of Boston, and the schooner *Atlantic*, all of which, except the pilot-boat, were burnt. At 5 P. M. captured schooner *Carroll*, which was bonded for $10,000, and the prisoners, some forty in number, placed on board with orders to the Captain to proceed to New-York direct.

On Friday morning off Fire Island, the wind moderate and being short of provisions and so many persons on board, took my boat with sixteen persons in it, left the steamer with the intention of going ashore at Fire Island. Off the island fell in with the pleasure boat *Lilly*. The party took us on board and kindly paid us every attention, taking our boat with baggage in tow and landing us at Surf Hotel. From thence by steamer and rail we came to New-York and Boston.

The *Tallahassee* is a long, low, English-built steamer, of iron, and apparently very fast. She has double-engines and propellers, two smoke-stacks, schooner-rigged, and about 800 tons burden. Her armament consists of two 32-pound rifled guns on swivels, and one 12-pounder on the forecastle. Manned by about 100 men, mostly soldiers. The Captain says he ran the blockade out of Wilmington about a week ago.

While aboard the prisoners were well treated and shown every attention, and on board the *Lillie* and at the Surf Hotel, the people treated us with great kindness and sympathy, for which I would like to express the gratitude of myself and comrades.

THOS. C. SPARROW,
Master of the bark *Bay State*.

Letter from Capt. Fengar, of the Miami.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STEAMER, "MIAMI,"
NEWPORT, R. I., Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

Hon. Hiram Barney, Collector of Customs, &c.:

SIR: I heard of the *Tallahassee* being on the coast, and on the night of the 13th, went in pursuit. I steered to the southward of "Noman's Land," and fell in with the United States gunboat *Marblehead*, crusing for her. We thinking she had not got so far eastward, started in a southwesterly direction, if possible, to intercept her. I spoke the Russian bark *Atlantic*, yesterday at noon, from Bremen to New-York with 300 passengers. She had been boarded the day previous by the *Tallahassee*, and compelled to take on board Capt. WATTS and lady, and the passengers and crew of the American ship *Glenavon*, which she had destroyed. At 9:30 A. M. of the 13th, 60 miles southeast of Nantucket Light, I took them on board and arrived at midnight last night. Capt. WATTS reports the *Tallahassee* to have burned fifteen vessels since she came on the coast, among them the New-York pilot-boats *Wm. Bell* and *James Funk*. Capt. WATTS says the *Tallahassee* is near a thousand tons, and carries two pivot guns, one forward and the other aft, also a light forecastle gun. He says she is fast, and has a crew of one hundred and forty men, a ragged undisciplined set of cut-throats. She is protected around her machinery by cotton bales. Has but one mast standing. The other has been carried away by colliding with a ship which she destroyed. She has two white smoke stacks, one abaft the other, and is built of iron. She is now somewhere in the vicinity of George's Banks, undoubtedly—as her course would indicate beyond a doubt, that her object was to follow the track of European vessels, and steam sufficiently fast to evade our cruisers. He appeared in great haste, and bundled persons and baggage on board his ship in the greatest confusion.

I spoke the steam gunboat *Grand Gulf* yesterday afternoon, having in tow the brig *Billow*, of Salem, which the rebels had failed to destroy, but had cut away her masts and taken everything out of the cabin. I gave Capt. RANSOM the particulars of the whereabouts of the rebel, and he immediately started in pursuit. I shall coal ship and continue my cruise unless differently ordered. O for a well-armed steamer of 800 or 1,000 tons now under my feet. I think I could catch her. I will do the best I can with the little *Miami*, however, if I have an opportunity. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. FENGAR, Captain.

Movements of Vallandigham.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM passed through here, at 4 P. M., to-day, en route to Syracuse, to address the Peace Democracy that is to assemble in Mass State Convention at that place on Thursday, the 10th inst.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM arrived to-day, and will be present and speak at the Mass Peace Convention on Thursday.

The Boat Races at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

A great crowd was present to witness the boat race to-day between the New-York and Pittsburgh boats, but the judges decided that the river was too rough, and the race was postponed till to-morrow, at 9 A. M.

The Pittsburgh and Poughkeepsie boats will run on Thursday.

GILBERT WARD has challenged HAMILL to a five mile race.

Riot in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

A fight occurred at Mokena last evening, between a party of excursionists and the proprietors of a drinking saloon near the depot, in which pistols were freely used. Three men were mortally wounded, and a number of others injured.

Maj.-Gen. Burnside.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE is in town on leave of absence. He has not been relieved of his command.

The Court of Inquiry, without coming to any decision, adjourned on account of the necessary absence of some of its members.

Ex-Mayor Park Released.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says that Ex-mayor Park has been released from prison, he having written a letter which was satisfactory to the military authorities.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

DETAILS OF NEWS TO AUGUST 7.

Our Cruisers in Foreign Ports.

Capt. Winslow's Opinion of the Pirate Semmes.

PASSPORTS TO AMERICA.

The Dano-German Question--Cession of the Duchies and a Portion of Jutland.

THE CONFERENCE AT VIENNA.

THE ALLEGED BASIS OF PEACE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, at 11 A. M. of the 6th, and from Queenstown, the 7th inst., arrived at this port, en route to Boston, this evening. She has 80 passengers for this port and 68 for Boston.

The *Asia* brings the following summary of news:

The steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Cape Clear early on the morning of the 6th.

The United States steamers *Wachusetts* and *Onward* were at Rio Janeiro July 9.

THE NIAGARA.

The steamer *Niagara*, after taking in coals and provisions, left Liverpool on the 5th. Her destination was unknown.

ABOUT THE GEORGIA.

Rumors were current on the 5th that the late rebel cruiser *Georgia* had been seized by order of the Government as she was about leaving Liverpool. It turned out, however, that she was only detained by her owner. It is alleged that the *Georgia* is now the *bona fide* property of Mr. BATES, by whom she has been put in thorough repair, and was about leaving Liverpool for Lisbon, under a charter to the Portugese Government to carry troops to the West coast of Africa and the mails between Lisbon and the Azores. It was alleged that the *Niagara* waited outside the Mersey for the *Georgia* but it was contradicted.

UNITED STATES BONDS IN GERMANY.

The *Times'* City Article, says advices from Frankfort mention that under the pressure of some sales on American account, the prices of United States Bonds gave way for some days, until quotations were only two per cent. above New-York; but such is the eagerness of the German public to increase their investments, that as soon as the pressure of these exceptional operations was removed, a recovery took place of more than three per cent. The reason for this renewed *furore* consists in the word "peace" having been mentioned in the last telegrams. It is added that the estimate of thirty millions sterling as the total of these securities absorbed in Germany and Holland, is certainly below the actual amount.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

It is confirmed via Copenhagen, that Denmark completely cedes the Duchies to Austria and Prussia, together with the Jutland Enclaves, the town of Ribe excepted; also that the occupation of Jutland continues till the final conclusion of peace.

The President of the Danish Council had communicated the matter to the Rigsraad at the private sitting, and on the following day a motion was offered, and supported by a considerable number of the members, declaring that the silence with which the announcement was received must not be construed into an approval of the conduct of the Government.

Furloughs have been granted to all the Danish recruits undergoing preliminary drill. Troops were returning to Copenhagen from Funen.

The German papers assert that the Duchies have been surrendered in their entirety without reservation, and that Austria and Prussia have full liberty to dispose of them.

The Austrian Government has addressed a circular note to its representatives abroad, giving an analysis of the preliminary peace, and stating all questions relative to future disposal.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of a little over half a million francs in specie.

The King of Belgium had arrived in Paris from Vichy.

Bourse declining; Rentes 66f. 30c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE PER ASIA.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The advance of the Bank minimum to 8 ℔ cent. was caused mainly by the fact that the Bank returns showed that the reserve of notes had fallen to a point below any yet touched since the panic of 1857. A further advance to 9 ℔ cent. was considered not improbable. Funds were very heavy and Consols fell ⅜ ℔ cent. on the 5th. The demand for money showed an increase, but no pressure.

COTTON—[The Weekly Cotton Market received by the *North American*.]

TRADE REPORT—The Manchester Market is irregular and prices nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—Are heavy and still declining. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co report Flour dull and 6d. lower; Wheat heavy and 2d.@3d. lower; Winter Red 8s.@8s. 9d.; Corn quiet and 3d.@6d. lower; White 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Tend downward; BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: Beef dull and unchanged; Pork inactive and 2s. 6d. lower; Bacon tends downward; Lard quiet and 6d. lower; Tallow steady.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' circular reports Ashes steady. Sugar inactive, and 6d.@1s. lower. Coffee steady. Rice dull and tending downward. Linseed Oil dull at 40s. Sperm Oil quiet and unchanged. Resin steady. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 69s. BOULT, ENGLISH & Co. report Petroleum very dull at £16 10s. for Crude, and 2s.@2s.2d. for Refined.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The Barings' Circular reports Wheat dull and 1s.@2s. lower for English. Sugar heavy, and 6d. lower. Coffee inactive, and 6d.@1s lower. Tea steady. Iron steady. Linseed Cakes buoyant, at £9 15s.@£10 10s. Spirits Turpentine still declining. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Tallow quiet and steady. American securities inactive. Illinois Central shares 42 discount. U. S. 5-20s in good demand at 42@43. Consols closed Friday at 89⅞@89¼ for money.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 6—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 6,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. Market quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS inactive.

PROVISIONS dull and tending downward.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 6—P. M.

CONSOLS closed at 89c. for money. Illinois Central Shares, 44@43 discount; Erie 40½@41½.

HAVRE, Saturday, Aug. 6.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 6,000 bales; market very dull, and quotations barely maintained; stock, 60,000 bales.

VERY LATEST PER ASIA.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The Bourse is unaltered. Rentes closed 66f. 33c.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 7.

The political news is unimportant.

The Persian Gulf cable is broken.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Peace Between Denmark and Germany—A Letter from the Emperor—A Bid for Popularity—The French Army in Mexico—Our Cruisers—Capt. Winslow vs. Semmes.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

The news of a conclusion of peace between Denmark and Germany is so quietly received at Paris as to suggest the idea that perhaps a different result was desired. The Bourse did not move a centime, and the journals record the fact without comment.

The next excitement for the distraction of the rest of Europe will be the quarrel between the people of Schleswig-Holstein and Prussia in regard to the person who is to reign over the newly acquired territory. We shall then be offered the spectacle of Germans fighting Germans, and of a delivered people fighting against the oppression of their deliverers; and as German arterior quarrels are always long and noisy, this one will serve probably as the much-needed distraction of the journals for the rest of the year.

The Emperor, this morning, publishes a letter in very big type, in the *Moniteur*, addressed to Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of the Household and of Fine Arts, which is about the cheapest and most transparent bid for popularity he has yet offered to the public. In this letter his Majesty says that the construction of the new grand opera and the reconstruction of the hospital Hotel Dieu, were determined on at the same time, but that, while the Opera House has made rapid progress, and is consuming also a larger sum of money than was anticipated, the foundation of the new hospital has not even yet been laid. He thinks, therefore, that for the looks of the thing—his Majesty does not seem to see that there is any higher moral than that involved in the question—the work on the hospital ought to be commenced, and also that, if possible, it ought to be finished at the same time as the opera—all for appearance's sake. So that this much needed work, (for the Hotel Dieu is the oldest, most central and best known hospital in Paris,) is going to be commenced and rapidly finished only because it does not look well to see a costly place of pleasure receive more attention than a hospital for the relief of the suffering poor. This brilliant idea, his Majesty says in his letter, came to him while enjoying the privacy of his present residence at Vichy, and the public will no doubt think with one accord that if the waters of Vichy have no better effect than that upon his Majesty, he had better change his watering-place next season.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* says officially that "a notable part of the French army in Mexico" is to be brought home this year, and in the enumeration of the regiments, battalions and companies which are to return in 1864, gives the impression that this "notable part" will consist of about 10,000 men. As for the rest of the army, circumstances will decide the epoch of their return.

The French Government, with its fondness for detail, after appointing a committee to report on the big guns of the *Kearsarge* and *Sacramento*, has now appointed another committee to report on the carriages on which the big guns are worked. Baron DIDELOT, Vice-Admiral, is President of this committee, as also of the first.

The *Niagara*, while lying in the Belgian port of Antwerp, seems to have been daily crowded with visitors, very much as was the case with the *Great Eastern* when she first arrived at New-York. They have even organized excursion trains from various points for this especial object, and many of the visitors have given descriptions of their voyage and of the vessel in the journals. Every one seems to be filled with wonder and admiration at everything they saw, and this makes our American people hope that the original intention of sending out the *Dictator* will not be abandoned.

The *Iroquois*, as you will see, has also arrived at Brest, and more vessels of the same class are reported to be coming out. It is certainly better to stop privateers before they get out than to try to stop them after they get out; prevention is better than cure; but there is likely to be nothing for these vessels to do. The *Florida* will not now venture into the English Channel, and the Confederate agents are not likely to obtain any other vessels from the English or French shipbuilders. The *Asacca* is finished at Bordeaux, and, according to the assertions of the Confederates, is waiting till one of the rams is finished, in order that the two may go out together. It may be that they will go out together, but not as Confederate property.

A good deal has been said in the American papers about the relation which Capt. SEMMES now stands in regard to Capt WINSLOW, but nowhere have I seen the case as well stated as was done by Capt. WINSLOW himself, here at Paris, after the combat. "When a man surrenders," says the Captain, "*he takes upon himself the obligation to deliver up his person to his enemy*, for, if such were not the case, *no surrender would ever be accepted*; there would, in fact, be no such thing as a surrender. The defeated man would be fired at until he was killed, or until he had arrived under the control of his enemy. When a man surrenders, therefore, he does so in order that his enemy may cease the fire which is destroying him; and if it were not a rule that the surrendering man was to come and deliver up his person, his enemy most assuredly would never stop firing at him, and thus no such thing as a surrender could exist. Capt. SEMMES surrendered to me, and I stopped firing, in order not to destroy him, and, instead of delivering himself up as he engaged to do by this act, he took advantage of the cessation in the firing to escape, and this escape was accomplished in a way which I could not have deemed possible, and therefore did not foresee. His conduct in this matter I shall not qualify; it will be properly appreciated by every sailor. By all the rules of honorable warfare he is now my prisoner, and stands, in his relation to me, as a prisoner on parole. In my opinion SEMMES also regards himself as a prisoner on parole, and I do not believe he will go into service again unless he is exchanged. The fact of his finding refuge under a foreign flag or on foreign soil has nothing to do with his personal relations to me, and Capt. **Semmes** so well understands this that he will not again be caught on the sea."

The *Constitutionel* publishes, with a certain flourish of trumpets, the eulogy on **Maximilian** I., of Mexico, which appeared lately in your columns, over the signature of Mr. **Wm. A. Bufpum.**

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE NIAGARA FALLS FIASCO.

A POLITICAL DIVISION.

From the Manchester Examiner, Aug. 3.

Who hoodwinked Mr. **Greeley**? This curious point is perhaps elucidated by Mr. **Greeley**'s letter of the 18th, which incidentally mentions Mr. W. C. **Jewett** as the gentleman who acted as messenger between the Southern negotiators on the Canada side of the St. Lawrence, and Mr. **Greeley** on the New-York side. Our readers will have no difficulty in recognizing in Mr. **Jewett**, of Colorado Territory, the self-appointed diplomatist who issued an address to the "Crowned Heads of Europe" from Morley's Hotel, some time last year, beseeching them to mediate between the North and the South. Mr. **Jewett** subsequently tried his hand with Mr. **Bright**, and later still, with the Emperor **Napoleon**. Failing in his efforts on this side the Atlantic, he returned to New-York, where he worked with some success on the impressible and enthusiastic mind of Mr. **Greeley**. We find him now at Niagara Falls, playing the part of a go-between. We may depend upon it that Mr. **Sanders** did not intrust to the post his first letter to Mr. **Greeley**. It was doubtless sent to New-York by the hands of chimerical **Jewett**, who added to it whatever he listed out of his own mad-cap brain. It was he who gulled Mr. **Greeley**, as he had done once or twice before; and we shall probably not be far wrong if we add that it was Mr. **Greeley** who gulled the President. Here was a blunder of very considerable dimensions, but it was no sooner perpetrated than it was found out. * * * *

We presume it is altogether unnecessary to offer any explanations as to the real character of this singular episode in the history of the war. It would have had no importance at all but for Mr. **Jewett**'s success with Mr. **Greeley**, and Mr. **Greeley**'s success with the President, in inducing a belief which there was not a tittle of fact to justify. The gentlemen who have thought proper to assemble on the Canada side of the St. Lawrence, and try their skill in conjuring such spirits as Mr. **Greeley** from the vasty deep of New-York politics, have no influence and no status beyond that which any "prominent citizen" may claim. Mr. **Cornell Jewett**, their confidential diplomatist, to avoid an offensive epithet, is not a Solomon. He never wrote an intelligible sentence in the whole course of his life, and is utterly unable to put two thoughts together except by some blundering link which is fatal to the meaning of both. On the score of motive we decline to answer for Mr. **Jewett**. He is too great a simpleton to be a cunning intriguer, and may be dimissed as a well-meaning innocent. But no such difficulty is encountered in assessing the intentions of his employers. Their business at Niagara Falls is not to bring about peace by negotiation, but to assist their friends the peace Democrats in constituting such a "platform" for the Chicago Convention as would be likely to carry a majority of votes in the forthcoming Presidential election. They want to get a "peace" plank inserted in the "platform," and this would be an easier task if the nation could be prevailed upon to believe that the people of the South are anxious to come to terms. To accomplish this feat, it was necessary for them to avoid explicit explanations, such as the President's rejoinder compelled them to give. Thus, from first to last, there was no honest desire to effect an adjustment of this sanguinary quarrel, at least, not by the means which were avowed. *The sole end aimed at was a political diversion adverse to the President's electioneering prospects.* We wish it had been otherwise. We must always protest with Mr. **Cobden** against the assumption that the questions which have led to this great conflict are such as can only be settled by an appeal to arms; and if the wise heads on both sides were to resolve forthwith to substitute the weapons of reason for those of brute force, we could not but hail with thankfulness a decision so accordant with our principles. Whether or no events are silently leading the people of both sections to this conclusion it is hard to say, but assuredly the present attitude of both Governments is hostile to any sanguine anticipations of peace. *When negotiations are set on foot we shall not find them intrusted to such men as Mr. G. Sanders and Mr. Cornell Colorado Jewett.*

MR. LINCOLN'S COURSE APPROVED.

From the London Star, Aug. 3.

There can be no doubt that Mr. **Lincoln**, in refusing to listen to any overtures of a pacific nature which do not contemplate for their very starting point the complete extinction of Slavery on the North American Continent, *has acted the part of a wise and far-seeing statesman. and given to those who confide in his sincerity as an Emancipationist another pledge of his honesty and good faith.* The fear of many has been that in a fatal moment the President would value the Union above liberty, and that the negro, bound hand and foot, would be handed over to his taskmaster as the price of a worthless allegiance and an unenduring peace. *But Mr. Lincoln has exhibited a decision of character and a loyalty to his declared purpose which should satisfy both friends and foes that so long as he remains at the helm there is no danger of compromise on this vital questien.*

We are inclined to think that the gentlemen who assembled at Niagara never really expected that any reasonable scheme of pacification would grow out of their correspondence with Mr. **Lincoln**. They have probably desired to give strength to the Democratic party, in view of the Presidential election. They may have hoped to place the President in a false position—at all events, to commit him, by word or deed, to an unpopular line of action. The presence of Mr. **Sanders**, of New-York, who was formerly one of the lights of Tammany Hall, gives color to the theory that the Niagara conference was a Democratic manœuvre. The Copperheads want a platform; and if the correspondent of the **New-York Times** may be credited, Mr. **Sanders** and his Southern colleagues have endeavored to give them one. It may be simply a coincidence that these negotiations have taken place on the eve of the Chicago Convention, just as it may be a mere accident, which at this particular juncture has brought Ex-President **Buchanan** and Mr. **Mason**, the Confederate Envoy, under the roof of the same hotel at Leamington. If, however, Mr. **Fernando Wood** and his party think that Mr. **Lincoln**'s refusal to receive back the South, with so much of Slavery as may have survived the war, will give them a good cry to go to the country with, we think they will speedily discover their mistake. The doom of the slave system is sealed; and while the malignity of the faction in the loyal States which desires its resuscitation is undiminished, their influence is steadily on the decline, and they can no more put time back three years than they can a hundred.

THE NOTH WEARY OF THE WAR.

From the London Times.

The value of the Federal successes in Georgia is greatly diminished, and the importance of Gen. **Lee**'s successes greatly increased, by the now evident weariness of the war which is creeping over the North. It appears that a person of no less position than Mr. **Horace Greeley** has been carrying on a sort of private negotiation with some important members of the Confederacy, who have been staying for that purpose on the British side of Niagara Falls. Mr. **Lincoln**'s obstinacy in laying down absolutely impossible terms as a basis for any agreement naturally broke off the negotiations at once; *but that Mr. Greeley should be engaged in such communications is a fact in itself highly significant.* A similar indication, if it be nothing more, of the set of public feeling, is offered by the reported discovery of a widespread conspiracy in the Mississippi Valley for establishing a new Confederacy in the Northwest. It was but lately that we drew attention to a letter from a gentleman of considerable influence in Ohio which threatened this very movement. The attempt may end in nothing for the present, but the feeling it displays must be growing into considerable importance. While this spirit is spreading, the President has issued a call for half a million more troops by the 5th of September, and threatens to fill up by conscription all quotas that are incomplete by that date. Such a confession of the vastness of the task still remaining to be accomplished, and such an ill-timed threat of an obnoxious expedient will not tend to remove the Federal despondency. We find, accordingly, that in New-York the proclamation is received in the most business-like way, and, instead of readily responding as of old, the State evidently makes up its mind to strike as hard a bargain with the President as it possibly can. The best comment on the position of affairs is again afforded by the price of gold, which, even in the presence of reiterated reports of the fall of Atlanta, remained at 254.

A FRENCH OPINION.

The evening *Moniteur*, of Aug. 2, notices the peace rumors from America, and thus comments upon them:

"The fact is, that the late events must have enlightened the President as to the real feeling of the people in the North, and shown him that they are getting weary of this terrible war. The sluggishness with which the militia responded to the calls made upon it during the Confederate invasion of Maryland—the obstacles Mr. **Fessenden** has had to contend with in the negotiation of his loan, which it is now said he is attempting to realise by public subscription—the inaction of **Grant** before Petersburgh—the dissentions in the Cabinet, which seems likely to involve the retirement of Mr. **Stanton**—all this is calculated to inspire Mr. **Lincoln** with serious reflections, and may possibly have suggested to him that the Union would rather prefer to reëlect a pacific than a warlike President."

THE DIFFICULTY AT ALEXANDRIA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, July 23.

A quarrel has ensued between His Highness's Government and the Consulate of the United States. It appears that an American subject, a Mr. **Kindineco**, in erecting a steam engine (which, according to a Government regulation, he has no right to do without the permission of the authorities,) has partly destroyed an aqueduct by which a portion of the town is supplied with water. The Consul of the United States, on being applied to by the authorities, stopped the works, but subsequently allowed them to be proceeded with. The consequence of this was, that the Government sent a party of Cawasses to the spot, who forcibly ejected the workmen. The United States Consul hereupon demanded satisfaction for the insult thus offered to the banner of the Stars and Stripes. He refused to accede to a proposal on the part of the Egyptian Government, that each party should send an engineer to inspect the alleged damage, agreeing to abide by their joint decision, and threatened to strike his colors unless satisfaction were given by the Egyptian Government within twenty-four hours. Accordingly, after that time had elapsed, the colors of the United States were hauled down, and a dispatch, which arrived almost immediately afterward, from Cherif Pasha, was returned unopened. The United States Consul is said to have telegraphed to Constantinople, and there the matter now rests.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Aug. 2.

Yesterday the first trial-trip of the fine paddle-steamer *Bat* took place along the Welsh coast, and was of a highly satisfactory character. The *Bat* was built by Messrs. **Jones, Quiggin & Co.**, also builders of the *Badger, Lynx, Fox*, &c., all of which have proved great successes, having each of them successfully run the blockade several times between Wilmington, Bermuda, Nassau, &c. Her dimensions are 400 tons register and 700 tons burden; she is 230 feet long and 26 feet in breadth of beam. She has exceedingly fine lines, and at the time of the departure on her trial-trip only drew four feet of water. Her engines were fitted up in the Great Float by Messrs. **Watts & Co.**, of London. Yesterday, at 12:20 P. M., a number of friends having gone on board, the *Bat*, in charge of Mr. **Parry**, pilot, proceeded at full speed along the Cheshire side of the Mersey, and steamed to Llandudno, where she arrived at 2:30 P. M., the passage being little over two hours. Her head was then "put about," and the *Bat* returned to the landing-stage at 5:15 P. M. The average speed attained was 14 knots, which was considered highly satisfactory; but it is stated that a much higher rate of speed could have been gained had the *Bat* been about a foot deeper in the water, so that her floats would have a better "bite." The day was very fine, and the company appeared to heartily enjoy the pleasant trip. A cold collation was served on board by Mr. **Lynn**, of the Waterloo Hotel. The *Owl*, launched at the same time as the *Bat*, is rapidly approaching completion, and will soon be ready for sea.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.

From the London Times, Aug. 3.

From the Government emigration returns for Liverpool for the month of July it appears that during that month 28 vessels sailed under the provisions of the act, carrying 9,111 steerage, and 371 cabin passengers; total, 9,482, or 1,482 less than in the corresponding period of 1863. Of the 28 vessels, 21 sailed for the United States, carrying 267 cabin and 7,512 steerage passengers. Of the latter 4,527 were Irish, 1,971 English, 675 foreigners, and 239 Scotch. For Canada there were four ships, with 421 steerage and 95 cabin passengers; for Victoria, two ships, with 735 steerage and 3 cabin passengers; and for Queensland, one vessel, with 443 steerage and one cabin passenger. Of ships sailing independently of the Act there were 20, of which 8 sailed for the United States with 500 passengers, two for Canada with 55 passengers, four to the West Indies with 29 passengers, two to South America with 34 passengers, to Africa one vessel with 25 passengers, and to New-Brunswick one ship with 5 passengers. Total passengers sailing in short ships, 714.

THE NEW ALABAMA.

From the Age we Live In.

The greatest mystery prevails about the new *Alabama's* whereabouts, though report gives full particulars of the vessel. She is said to be an iron-clad and a ram, and armed with pivot guns that can fling hollow projectiles of 170 pounds and solid projectiles of 220 pounds. She can steam 18 knots an hour (some say 20,) and will have 172 sailors, picked men, including the old crew, who will reserve their pay till wanted, which will be the *fête* day of **Napoleon**, the 15th of August. It is just probable that this is one of the iron vessels said to have been bought by Prussia, as it appears they have only got one.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

From the Times, (City Article,) July 1.

Discount requirements are active, and an impression in some quarters that peace in America might be followed by a further great increase in the demand for money seemed to contribute to the flatness of prices on 'change, although, as America is bare of nearly all kinds of produce, it is difficult to see. after allowing for any stores of cotton that may be available, how she could draw capital on balance from Europe. Moreover, the reduction that would ensue in the price of cotton would at once check the transmission of specie to the East. At the same time it is to be remarked that the belief in any possibility of an early and permanent peace being negotiated is entertained by very few. A period of suspence between this date and the Presidential election at the end of the year is the utmost that is hoped for.

ATLANTA.

The reported capture of Atlanta by Gen. **Sherman** was received with much satisfaction by the friends of the North in England, and caused a depression of 2½ per cent. on the rebel loan.

The *Daily News* editorially expatiates on the great importance of the fall of this place.

A CURIOUS STORY.

The Birmingham *Journal* says: "Mr. **James Buchanan**, the Ex-President of the United States, and Mr. **Mason**, the Confederate Agent, are at present staying at the Regent Hotel, Leamington, England."

PASSPORTS TO AMERICA.

To the Editor of the Liverpool Daily Courier:

Sir: Will you oblige me by publishing, for the information of persons embarking at Liverpool for the United States, the following extract from a circular this day received by me, from the Department of State of the United States?

Your obedient servant,
Henry Wilding, Vice-Consul.

United States Consulate, Tower Buildings South, Water-st., Liverpool, Aug. 2, 1864.

Consuls are required to apprise all persons hereafter embarking at their respective ports, excepting emigrants who propose to take up their abode in the country, that they must provide themselves with passports, if foreigners, from the proper foreign authority; or, if citizens of the United States, from a minister; or, if there is no minister of the United States in the country, from a consul of the United States abroad, or from this department, to be endorsed by the United States minister, or by the consul at the port of embarkation. Persons arriving at a port of the United States without such passport and endorsement will be liable to be subjected to examination concerning their characters and their purposes in coming to the United States. This regulation will go into effect in regard to persons arriving from a foreign part after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for it to become known at such port.

FEDERAL CRIMPS.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Sir: It is a notorious fact that scarcely an emigrant vessel leaves the Mersey bound for New-York which has not on board recruiting agents for the Federal army—whether accredited or not by the Federal Government it is not for me to say—and that almost as soon as the vessels leave their moorings these agents commence their work, but as to how that work is carried on few, I think, in England have any idea. Now, the following copy of a letter, received some few days since by the wife of a man who left Liverpool in a sailing vessel in March last, will give some insight into their wily mode of proceeding, and I trust will be a warning to others who propose "trying their luck" in America that they may not be caught in the same trap. The letter is as follows:

FORT O——, July 6, 1864.

Dear Wife: I write to you, hoping to find you in good health, as it leaves me at present, thank God for it; but I am sorry to inform you that I am a prisoner, and that is the reason that I have not written before this. I hope you will forgive me, for I have nothing but bad news to tell you. I left Liverpool on the 1st of March, and was 34 days on the water. I was nearly starved to death, for I could net eat the ship's rations, and there was a man on board who I believed pitied me and was very kind, and when I was sick gave me brandy. I believed him to be a good man, and when I landed at New-York he told me to come and live with him a few days; I was glad to accept his offer, for I had no money and was sick at the time; but, alas! the friend I found was an enemy, for, telling me that a little whisky would do me good, he got me (as I did not know what I was doing) enlisted in the Northern army; then I went nearly mad, and to make matters worse the bounty money was stolen from me; but I determined not to be a soldier, so I deserted and was captured, and tried by court-martial and sent to prison. * * * Tell H—— P—— not to leave old England; it is the best place, after all. * * * If you write, direct to me here as John B——, (an assumed name,) for that is the name in which they have enlisted me. Your loving husband,

JOHN C—— *alias* B——.

Now, Sir, the writer of this letter was a steady, sober man, and one who went out with his eyes open to the traps set to catch the unwary, and on the lookout lest he should be enlisted; yet he was caught. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

LANCASHIRE, July 29.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORDS PALMERSTON AND RUSSELL.

THEIR VIEWS OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Lord **Palmerston**, Lord **Russell**, and other members of the Government, were the guests of the Fishmongers' Company on Monday night, August 1. Lord **Palmerston**, in responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," said: "In guiding this country through difficulties of the greatest magnitude, we have been influenced by the combined consideration, on the one hand, to maintain the honor and the dignity, and to defend the interests of the country; and, on the other hand, not precipitately, or without due and great and overpowering cause, to involve this country in the calamities of war. [Cheers.] We trust we have succeeded in maintaining the position of England among the nations of the world, while at the same time we have secured to the people of this country the blessings and the advantages of peace." Lord **Russell**, in returning thanks for the House of Lords, dealt with a different subject. "You have recalled," he said, "a time now long passed, when questions of civil and religious liberty were discussed throughout the country; and you have, Sir, very fairly made some just reflections upon the character and general conduct of the House of Lords. It is quite true that the House of Lords have sometimes thought that the opinion of the people was an opinion hastily taken up, and that it was not founded upon that due consideration of the various parts of the Constitution which it was desirable to preserve, and that further time ought to be given for the consideration of those opinions; but I think you have always seen that when the House of Lords considered that the public, upon due reflection and further consideration, thought any particular measure was useful to the country, and that it would not weaken the British Constitution, the House of Lords has never interposed its own special opinion as a veto to that well-considered opinion of the people. [Cheers.] That was the case in respect to the Reform Bill." His Lordship then referred to the Reform Bill and proceeded: "May I be permitted to hope that 33 years hence, when the discussions which have been so well and so ably conducted during the present year shall have passed partly into oblivion, that then those who live at that time will acknowledge that the Ministers of 1864 had not ill-consulted the honor of their country, did not ill-consider the interest of the country in the course which they pursued during the year, entangled as their path was with difficulty, and objected to as their course was at that time by some persons—I trust that at that time the course which the Government have pursued will be confirmed and sanctioned by calm and deliberate opinion, and that they will receive credit for being guided by honest intentions and patriotic wishes to serve tho country in the course which they had determined to pursue. Nations on the Continent which have forgotten or overlooked the duties of improvement and reform have encountered the evil of violent tumult and revolution. They have gone on tumultuously and rapidly in the way of change. I trust that in this country there will always be found a desire carefully to study its institutions, and a resolution to destroy abuses where they exist and to reform those institutions where they can be usefully reformed. I trust that the people and Government will always continue that determination with a fixed resolve to respect the great framework of our Constitution; because I am persuaded that, imperfect as all human institutions are, still, never did man frame a constitution which more happily combined respect for religion, regard for liberty, respect and loyalty for the throne, together with the preservation of the rights of every individual who lives under the sceptre of the throne. I am convinced that no people ever did combine these great and essential elements of prosperity and happiness so completely as the English people now do." [Cheers.] In conclusion, the noble Earl stated that, in regard to foreign, as well as to the domestic affairs of the country, he trusted that the Admistration, of which he had the honor to form a part, would not be considered unworthy of the approbation of the country. [Cheers.]

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Sundry new peers are spoken of, including Sir C. **Wood**, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. **Wentworth Beaumont**, and Sir W **Bulkley**. It is also said the Marquis of **Westminster** is to be made a Duke, and that Viscountess **Palmerston** is to be made a Peeress in her own right, with remainder to her son, the Right Hon. **William Cowper**.

There were rumors via Paris that Earl **Russell** would soon be succeeded by Earl **Clarendon** in the Foreign Department.

THE GALWAY LINE.

The Postmaster-General had at length finally canceled the postal contract with the Galway Atlantic Mail Company. An official liquidator had been appointed to wind up the affairs of the company, and all creditors are required to send in their claims for the purpose of adjustment and payment.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

THE MEASURES ADOPTED BY MAXIMILIAN.

From Galignani's Messenger.

A letter from the City of Mexico of the 1st July contains the following:

"The Emperor and Empress go out often, driving or on foot, but always without escort. This confidence of the sovereign in the population is producing the best effect. The *fêtes* in honor of the Imperial arrival lasted three days. The Emperor set to work for the organization of the empire immediately after his coming. All questions of urgency he is examining with ardor, and those are numerous. The Regency, as will be understood, had left everything in *statu quo*, in order to await the sovereign's arrival. The Emperor allows military law to continue until the reorganization of justice has been completed. He has appointed two commissions; one presided over by Gen. **Bazaine**, and of which Gen. **Woll** and other French and Mexican officers form part, is charged with examining all military questions, creating (for the word may be used) a national army, verifying the titles of the Generals, Colonels and officers of all grades named by preceding Governments, and who are more numerous than the ranks of the army require and the present resources of the budget warrant. The second commission, presided over by the Minister of State, **Valasquez de Leon**, with the able and intelligent coöperation of M. **Corton**, a member of the Legislative body of France, who is now on a mission, is intrusted with the financial part. The desire of the Emperor is to reserve the funds arising from the loan in order to apply them to the great works of public utility, and to meet the State budget by means of taxes. A third commission will be subsequently appointed, charged with all that relates to public worship, the relations between the clergy and the State, public instructions, arts, and sciences, and the University. Some considerable modifications have already taken place in the State bodies. With the exception of M. **Arroyo**, all the under-secretaries retain their offices. The Emperor desires, before naming a cabinet, to know well the men he shall call around him. I was forgetting to mention that the Emperor gave audience during the first few days which followed his arrival to deputations from the different provinces of the Empire, who had come to the capital to congratulate him. On the 3d July will take place the first public audience. The Emperor will then receive, without distinction of rank or quality, all persons who shall have inscribed their names two days beforehand. The Emperor and Empress have taken up their residence at the Palace of Chapultepec, a Summer habitation, at five miles' distance from the Capital. His Majesty arrives at Mexico every morning at about eight o'clock, and after passing the day occupied in public business, returns to Chapultepec at six in the evening. That residence was erected by the Viceroy **Galves**, and stands in the midst of a park of cypress-trees, which date from the time of Montezuma. The trunks of many of these trees are more than twenty feet in diameter. The hospitals of Vera Cruz contain but few patients; the average number in the naval hospital is but 28, and that of Soledad nine only."

THE "REVIVAL OF CONFIDENCE."

From the London Times, (City Article,) Aug. 2.

The answer of the Government yesterday in the House of Commons on the question of the recognition of the Mexican Empire has been regarded in the city with satisfaction, and the attempt to represent the new order of affairs as being in opposition to the wishes of the people is held by all merchants and capitalists acquainted with the country to be alike impolitic and erroneous. The argument that because "beyond the reach of the French armies no one has expressed the slightest inclination for the introduction of the monarchical system into that part of the world" its introduction is therefore distasteful to the country is groundless. Considering that if any individual were known to have uttered a whisper in favor of the intervention, he would, if he were out of the range of protection from the imperial troops, be shot by the first Chief that might temporarily ravage the neighborhood, such an act of useless folly could hardly be expected in any quarter. Indeed, the fact that the Mexican population dare not express a word or hope for deliverance from the anarchy that has for a quarter of a century subjugated their spirit and desolated their homes, constitutes one of the strongest testimonies of the necessity of its being effected by external means. During the long Dictatorship and reign of terror of **Rosas** in Buenos Ayres, something of the same kind was witnessed. No one could have been found to utter the least expression of dissatisfaction; yet, the moment he was overthrown, the whole country started into renewed life and commenced a career of solid and constitutional progress which is now among the most remarkable features of the time. As to any inherent distastes of the Mexicans for monarchical Government, the idea is merely an assumption. The country wants a good and strong rule, and it matters little under what designation it is carried out, and as the Brazilian Empire exists on the same continent, and is one of the most respectable of modern Governments, there is no reason why an analogous system should not answer with the Mexicans. Considering the great interests that are involved to British commerce in the rehabilitation of that country, and the fact also that our people hold about £14,000,000 of its bonds, it seems an especial duty for the English Government to hold out every encouragement that can facilitate the task. The brigands who for a succession of years have one after the other styled themselves Presidents of the Republic, and practiced murder and robbery upon peaceful foreigners, were nothing but outlaws, whom France or any nation that would undertake the costly and disagreeable task was entitled to extirpate. To perform this duty and then to set up a successor of the same stamp would have been worse than ridiculous. In selecting a ruler such as the Emperor **Maximilian**, the most moderate and least objectionable course was adopted, and it would be a singular, although, perhaps, not undesirable anomaly, if the Washington Government were, as appears likely to be the case, to recognize the new order of affairs before ourselves. Already the revival of confidence, industry and trade in the capital and at the principal ports has been such as to outstrip the best anticipations, and had it not been for the early mistake committed by France in pandering to the ecclesiastical party, and decorating **Miramon**, who stands charged as a common burglar, with the Legion of Honor, there would be little to detract from the acknowledgment that in undertaking and carrying through the intervention she has performed a service to the whole civilized world.

A LETTER FROM THE EMPRESS.

From Galignani's Messenger.

The Empress of Mexico, happening to be at Puebla on her birthday, addressed the following letter to the Prefect of that town:

Sir: I am happy to find myself at Puebla on the first birthday which I pass far from my old country. Such a day is for all a day of reminiscence, and those recollections would be for me most painful if the affection, attentions and proofs of sympathy of which I am the object at Puebla, did not remind me that I am in my new country, in the midst of my own people. Surrounded by friends and accompanied by my beloved husband, I have no leisure for sadness, and I give thanks to God who has brought me thus far, by addressing to him fervent prayers for the happiness of a country which is to be henceforth my own. Long since united in sympathy with the Mexicans, I am so now with more powerful and sweeter bonds, those of gratitude. It is my desire, Sir, that the poor of this city should share the joy I feel in being amongst you. I therefore send you 7,000 piastres from my private purse. You will devote them to the repairs of the hospitals, the ruinous state of which saddened me yesterday. The poor who are now deprived of that asylum will thus be able to return to it. Assure, Monsieur le Préfet, my countrywomen of Puebla that they possess my affection, and always will do so. CHARLOTTE.

THE TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, July 30, 1864.

According to the conventions concluded between the French and Mexican Governments, a great part of the expeditionary corps is to quit Mexico in the course of the present year. The Emperor has ordered that the troops are to embark so as to march through the hot country at a favorable season, and without injury to their health. The first regiments that return to France from Mexico are the 1st and 20th battallions of Foot Chasseurs, the 2d regiment Zouaves, 99th regiment of Infantry, 1st battery of the 3d regiment of Artillery, 1st company of the 3d squadron of Artillery Train, 6th company of 2d regiment of Engineers, 1st company of the wagon train of the Imperial Guard. The soldiers whose period of service will expire on the 31st of December next are to be among the first to leave. They have hitherto been kept on active service in pursuance of the 30th article of the law of the 24th of March, 1832, on the recruiting of the army.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

THE PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 30.

The preliminaries of peace, which were drawn up during the second sitting of the Conference, are in substance as follows: Denmark to cede *to Austria and Prussia* the Duchies of Lauenburg, Holstein and Schleswig, and the islands pertaining thereunto. As some districts in the Islands of Romöe, Syltöe and Föhr, (in the North Sea,) belong to the Danish Province of Jutland, the great German Powers, as an equivalent for those districts, will agree to a rectification of the southern frontier of Jutland. In the preliminaries of peace nothing is said about Denmark's indemnifying Austria and Prussia for their expenses during the war, those Powers being of opinion that the inhabitants of the Duchies must be made to pay for their liberation from the Danish yoke. The only serious objection that has been raised by M. **von Quaade** to the proposed preliminaries of peace is to that part of them which relates to the cession of the Duchies. The Danish Plenipotentiary requires of the great Powers that they should make over the Duchies to their new sovereign—whoever he may be—within a certain given time; but neither Prussia nor Austria is willing to enter into binding engagements "on a subject which concerns Germany alone." M. **von Bismark** will probably leave for Gastein this evening, as he has empowered Baron **von Werther** to act as his substitute in any future conference. It is a notorious fact that the Prussian Minister-President does not like to lose sight of his royal master, who is even weaker of purpose than King **Frederick William IV.** was, and he is now so exceedingly impatient to join him at Gastein that it is believed he fears mischief is brewing there. Since he has been at the head of affairs, M. **Von Bismark** has been so much in the company of his Sovereign that the latter has rarely, or never, had an opportunity of conversing with any members of the Liberal party in Prussia; but during the last few days he has been brought into immediate contact with M. **Von Auerswald**, who was a distinguished member of the late Cabinet. Since M. **Von Bismark** has been here he has had two interviews with M. **Von Schmerling**, but no one knows what passed between them. On the 1st of February the Austrian Minister of State spoke in the Reichsrath in favor of the alliance with Prussia, but it is doubtful whether he gave expression to his own opinions or to those of his Sovereign. At the time it was suspected that M. **von Schmerling** had been subjected to great pressure from high quarters, and I have since heard that he, toward the end of January, asked his Sovereign to allow him to retire from office. Hitherto the Austrian Reichsrath has had no will of its own, but the majority of its members have got tired of being political puppets, and it is therefore to be expected that during the next session the Ministers will be called to account for the multifarious sins of omission and commission. The Austrian and the Prussian Governments affect to be afraid of an outbreak on the part of the German Democracy, but there is reason to believe that a revolution from above, rather than from below, is to be feared.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

A Vienna telegram of the 31st July, says:

"The Conference sat five hours yesterday. Mr. **Von Quade** has received the expected instructions from Copenhagen, and the preliminaries of peace will be signed and an armistice concluded within twenty-four hours. The truce was yesterday prolonged till 12 o'clock on the night of the 2d August."

Another dispatch says:

"At the sitting of the Conference, the Plenipotentiaries of the great German Powers expressed their wish to maintain the *statu quo* on the basis of the *uti possedetis* during the armistice and to continue to raise taxes and make requisitions in Jutland."

The Chambers of Bavaria and Saxony had instructed their respective Governments to enter strong protests against the forcible occupation of Rendsburg by Prussia, and to demand the withdrawal of the Prussian troops. It is stated that Prussia has addressed notes to the Cabinets of Paris, London and St. Petersburgh, purporting to give reassuring explanations respecting the occupation of Rendsburg.

A Berlin dispatch of the 2d says:

"A telegram received here from Vienna yesterday, says an armistice has been concluded for three months, terminable at six weeks' notice from either party. The levy of contributions in Jutland is to be suspended. Goods that have been seized, but which are still unsold, shall be returned. The cession of the Duchies has not by any means been unreservedly decided upon in the preliminaries, but merely laid down in principle."

A Vienna telegram of the 2d of August says:

"The preliminary treaty of peace was signed to-day upon the basis that all rights to Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg should be ceded by the King of Denmark. The protocol of an armistice intended to remain in force, until the conclusion of peace, was also signed. During the armistice Jutland will be occupied and the Government of the province administered by the allies."

The *Abendpost* (the evening edition of the *Weser Zeitung*) says:

"Lauenburg, Schleswig and Holstein have been, relinquished by Denmark without any reserve. At the same time a rectification of the Schleswig frontiers was determined upon in the interest of Germany. It is to the harmony existing between Austria and Prussia that Germany owes a realization of her dearest wish, and to the, same cause Europe owes it that general conflict has been averted. Complete success was obtained by the moderation displayed by the great German Powers, and the conviction arrived at by Denmark of their more sincere and loyal alliance. The great German Powers did not wage war to realize imaginary tendencies to nationality, but had in view the enforcement of positive and legitimate claims. The Elbe districts are separated from Denmark, both by land and sea. The results will be sanctioned forever by an honorable peace. Austria and Prussia do not wish to have any differences with the remainder of Germany, but they will respect the privileges and the well established rights of the German Federal Diet."

The Paris *Pays* publishes an article, signed by its editorial secretary, severely censuring Austria and Prussia for despoiling Denmark of the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg, without regard to race, origin or nationality.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Another Robbery of Gold.

A CONFIDENCE MAN STEALS $5,000.

Notwithstanding the many robberies which have been committed during the past few months by confidence men, and the warnings which have been given in the newspapers, there seems to be some few men left, who, either from want of caution, or from excessive carelessness, still trust their property in the hands of boys not old enough to take proper care of it, and thus give these men a chance to operate still further. Yesterday, as is the imprudent custom of many of our down town merchants, a small boy was sent by his employer with a bag containing $5,000 in gold, intended for a broker in Wall-street. Arriving at the office of the broker the boy placed the gold on the counter, but was told by a person behind it that the principal was not in, and that he (the speaker,) had nothing to do with the office business. A man who was standing outside of the counter, and who probably heard this reply, approached the boy, saying, "All right, sonny, leave the bag; they all know me; I'll 'tend to it for you, and see it's all right." The unsuspecting boy, glad to be relieved of his charge, and also of the necessity of waiting, left the office, thinking of course that everything was all right, and that the stranger was a very gentlemanly man. A few moments af.er the stranger also left, and the bag of gold went with him. Neither man nor money have been heard of since.

This, it would seem, should be a warning to all persons not to send gold or valuables by small boys or other irresponsible parties, who can be easily duped or swindled. So many similar cases have occurred, however, and so many warnings have been given, that it seems scarcely probable this one should have much effect.

A Desperate Attempt to Commit Murder.

SERIOUS AFFRAY ON A CONEY ISLAND BOAT—THE PILOT OF THE BOAT STABBED ELEVEN TIMES.

On Monday evening last, a very determined effort was made to take the lives of two men connected with the steamboat *Naushon*, a craft which now plies regularly between this City and Coney Island. A man who signs himself **John Hebert**, but whose true name is believed to be **Abbey**, went to the boat on the evening above-named, as she was lying at her dock at the foot of Christopher-street, and, without any warning whatever, drew a long dirk-knife and stabbed Mr. **George B. Seeley**, the pilot, through the left cheek, severing an artery and cutting a large gash, from which the blood flowed in streams. Not content with having inflicted this terrible wound, he continued his stabbing and cutting until he had inflicted upon Mr. **Seeley** eleven distinct wounds, the most of which are on his head, face, arms and hands. Immediately afterward, the offender made an attack upon Mr. **Henry P. Signer**, who was on board the boat, and stabbed him in the back of his neck, inflicting a very dangerous wound. About this time, several persons on the boat and in the immediate vicinity, believing that it was the intention of **Hebert** to murder both **Seeley** and **Signer**, raised the cry of "murder," which speedily brought Roundsman **Lewis**, of the Ninth Precinct, to the scene. **Hebert** was arrested and locked up in the Station-house until yesterday morning, when he was taken before Justice **Ledwith** at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where, after a preliminary examination, he was committed in default of $1,000 bail. The prisoner is about 18 years of age and a native of Canada. It is reported that he has recently been employed as a deck-hand on the steamboat *Naushon*, and that he was discharged for some cause a few days since.

Bids for County Stock.

Comptroller **Brennan**, yesterday, opened the following bids for $200.000 worth of new Court-House stock, to bear 6 per cent. interest, and become payable in 1887 and 1888:

Names.	Amount bid for.	Rate.
H. T Dortie	$ 5,000	$106.05
G. S. Robbins & Son	5,000	101.00
G. S. Robbins & Son	5,000	102.00
G. S. Robbins & Son	5,000	103.00
R. Hogan	1,000	par.
Robinson, Cox & Co.	5,000	101.00
Hiram Denio	3,000	par.
Cammann & Co	10,000	102.00
Cammann & Co	10,000	103.00
Joshua S. Bowne	2,000	par.
Edward T. Travis	4,000	100.50
James H. Cory	3,000	103.00
Hodges, Hersey & Co	5,000	100.50
A. Person & Harriman	5,000	100.50
A Person & Harriman	5,000	101.00
M. Scofield	200	101.00
M. Scofield	200	102.00
M. Scofield	200	103.00
M. Scofield	200	104.00
M. Scofield	200	105.00
C. L. Everett, trustee	6,000	101.05
David Johnston	2,500	102.70
Chas. Suydam	2,000	Par.
Wm. Whitmore	10,000	100.25
Wm. Whitmore	10,000	100.05
J. T. Pearson	10,000	102.04
J. T. Pearson	8,000	102.01
J. T. Pearson	4,000	103.01
Frederick Harting	5,000	101.00
Margaret Smith, Executrix	1,000	par
R. L. Henderson	5,000	103.51
R. L. Henderson	4,000	104.01
Wm. McMurray, Treasurer	3,000	105.01
Wm. McMurray, Treasurer	3,000	104.05
Wm. McMurray, Treasurer	2,000	104.50
McKim & Co	20,000	101.05
Weston, De Billier & Co	10,000	105.51
Weston, De Billier & Co	5,000	105.55
Weston, De Billier & Co	5,000	105.75
Weston, De Billier & Co	15,000	105.60
Weston, De Billier & Co	15,000	105.86
Weston, De Billier & Co	10,000	106.00
Weston, De Billier & Co	35,000	106.03
Weston, De Billier & Co	15,000	106.27
Weston, De Billier & Co	5,000	106.30
Weston, De Billier & Co	5,000	106.50
Weston, De Billier & Co	15,000	106.53
Weston, De Billier & Co	20,000	106.77
Weston, De Billier & Co	20,000	106.87
Weston, De Billier & Co	20,000	107.00
Richard Schell	10,000	104.10
Leonard A. Bradley	1,500	101.00
Richard Lawrence	2,000	101.00
German Savings' Bank	100,000	par.
German Savings' Bank	100,000	100.27
H. H. Cowan	200	101.03
H. H. Cowan	100	101.03⅜
H. H. Cowan	100	101.04
H. H. Cowan	100	101.04⅜
H. H. Cowan	500	101.05
A. Snyder	10,000	103.01
Wm. H. Gamble	2,000	102.01
A. Soher	5,000	100.25
Horatio G. Onderdonk	20,000	100.50
D. Evered	5,000	102.27
D. Evered	5,000	101 05
Lawrence & Baldwin	10,000	102.00
John Mills	1,000	101.00
Andrew Mills	2,000	101.00
Bucklin, Crane & Co	15,000	100.25
Bucklin, Crane & Co	15,000	100.50
Bucklin, Crane & Co	15,000	101.00
Bucklin, Crane & Co	15,000	101.25
Bucklin, Crane & Co	10,000	101.50
Total	$714,000	

The following shows the bids accepted, and the amount of premium realized upon each:

Name.	Amount.	Rate.	Am't of Premium.
H. F. Dortie	$5,000	$106 05	$302 50
Weston, De Billier & Co	10,000	105 51	551 00
Weston, De Billier & Co	5,000	105 55	277 50
Weston, De Billier & Co	5,000	105 75	287 50
Weston, De Billier & Co	15,000	105 60	840 00
Weston, De Billier & Co	15,000	105 86	879 00
Weston, De Billier & Co	10,000	106 00	600 00
Weston, De Billier & Co	35,000	106 03	2,110 50
Weston, De Billier & Co	15,000	106 27	940 50
Weston, De Billier & Co	5,000	106 30	315 00
Weston, De Billier & Co	5,000	106 50	325 00
Weston, De Billier & Co	15,000	106 53	979 50
Weston, De Billier & Co	20,000	106 77	1,354 00
Weston, De Billier & Co	20,000	106 87	1,374 00
Weston, De Billier & Co	20,000	107 00	1,400 00
Total	$200,000		$12,535 25

Military Affairs.

THE DRAFT—MORE TROOPS SENT TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Nothing of importance transpired yesterday relative to local military affairs. The different Provost-Marshals say they will be quite ready to proceed with the draft on the 5th of September, as ordered in the President's proclamation, and think there is no doubt of its being then enforced. A number of clerks are now busily engaged in transferring the names of citizens taken at their places of business, to the districts where they reside, and when this is completed the ballots will be written up. It is said that a great many young men who have been enrolled have left the City in order to escape the draft. If any of these young heroes should happen to draw a "prize." the lucky individuals will probably discover that leaving the City did them very little good.

MORE TROOPS SENT TO THE FIELD.

On Monday, six hundred convalescents and one hundred deserters and stragglers who have been stationed on Bedloe's and Governor's Islands, were placed on the transport *Casander*, to be forwarded to the Army of the Potomac.

Yesterday morning the steamer *Dudley Buck* took on board five hundred recruits to be forwarded to the same army.

Naval Movements.

THE DUNDERBERG.

This great ram and iron-clad, which was expected to be launched months ago, is lying on the stocks at the foot of Sixth-street, in *statu quo*. Her side armor is up, and the internal arrangements completed. No workman has been employed upon her for over three months, nor will there be any for two or three months to come. This is on account of the backward state of her machinery, which is being constructed at the Etna Iron Works. In about two months it is expected that the machinery will be finished, when the vessel will be launched.

THE RE DE LUEGO DE PORTOGALLO.

This splendid man-of-war, which has just been completed by Mr. **Webb** for the Italian Government, is now laying at a wharf near the Brooklyn Heights. taking in coal preparatory to her trial trip, which is to come off in the latter part of this week or the beginning of next. It is expected that she will be gone three days on her sea voyage, and there is no doubt but that she will be entirely successful.

Funeral of Capt. S. H. Sims.

The funeral obsequies of Capt. **Samuel H. Sims**, of the Shepard Rifles, Fifty-first Regiment New-York Veteran Volunteers, will take place from the church of Rev. **Wm. Alvin Bartlett**, in Elm-place, Brooklyn, to-day, the 17th, at 2 o'clock. The escort will be the Thirteenth Regiment National Guard. The procession will be joined in by the Free Masons. Let all who can, combine to pay the last tribute to Capt. **Sims**, who has never been censured, but often commended in the past three years of his service, and who was one of the wisest, most courageous and best of men and officers.

Grand Ball at Saratoga.

On Friday next, the 19th inst., the grand ball of the season will be given at Union Hall, Saratoga. It is but necessary to say that Messrs. **W. W. Leland & Co.** have used every possible exertion for its success, and are determined it shall fully equal any they have ever given, to assure the public that it will be one of the most brilliant and select balls given at Saratoga for a long time.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Warning to those who Fight on the Pier.—On Saturday night last a man whose residence and business is unknown, but whose name is believed to be **P. Collins**, from certain marks on his person, went to Pier No. 31, East River, where, pursuant to a previous arrangement, he had a regular pitched battle with another man of about his size, but whose name the authorities have been unable to ascertain. They fought exclusively with the weapons that nature had furnished them, namely, their fists, and for a time the combat on each side seemed about equal. A large crowd had meantime congregated to witness the scene. At length they came up very close to the edge of the pier, and **Collin** having his back to the water and facing his antagonist, the latter realizing doubtless the advantage that he had, gave **Collin** a severe blow in the chest which sent him overboard. Efforts were made to save **Collin**, but without success. His body was yesterday recovered, and Coroner **Collin** held an inquest on the body. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

A Young Lady Drowned by the Capsizing of a Boat.—A fatal accident occurred in the East River on Monday evening, by which a Miss **Adelia Brennan** was drowned. It appears that **John Costello**, **John Flynn**, the deceased, and a young lady named **Ellen Green**, left the foot of East Sixteenth-street in a small boat, in the early part of the evening, with the intention of having a fine moonlight excursion. They proceeded up the stream, and when off the foot of Thirty-second-street the boat was capsized, and all the occupants were thrown into the water. Their calls for assistance were heard by some men on the shore, and a skiff was immediately sent to rescue them. Miss GREEN and the two men, with great efforts, clung to the overturned boat until relief came, but Miss BRENNAN was carried away by the force of the current, and drowned. The body has not been recovered, although diligent efforts for it have been made. Deceased was 18 years of age, and resided with her mother in Canal-street. It has not been ascertained why, or in what manner, the boat was capsized.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN, on the body of an unknown man, aged about 35 years, who was found in the waters of the bay, off Bedloe's Island. Deceased was 5 feet 8 inches in height, and had brown hair and whiskers. He was dressed in gray cloth pants, white muslin shirt, cotton socks and heavy balmoral shoes. The body had been in the water but a few days. In the pockets were a couple of brass keys attached to a chain, ivory sleeve buttons, with the letter "B" engraved on them. On the little finger of his right hand was a gold ring, on the outside of which were the letters "F. H. B.," and on the inside, "H. G. to A. R. G."

A GENEROUS DONATION.—The New-York Ladies' Educational Union, a society for the relief of children of deceased and disabled soldiers, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $20,000 through Mrs. JOHN H. SPRAGUE, from the estate of the late JOHN ROSS, by his brother, CHAUNCEY ROSS, Esq. This generous donation will enable the society to liquidate the entire debt on their building and grounds at Flushing, L. I., known as the Patriot Orphan Home. The society have now over one hundred children under their care, and, being relieved from this heavy debt, will undertake the charge of a larger number, hoping to be sustained by a generous public.

ACCIDENT IN THE TREASURY BUILDINGS.—Yesterday Mr. COLLINGER, the engineer of the Treasury Buildings, corner of Wall and Pine streets, while preparing his lunch in the engine-room and heating his coffee over an alcohol lamp, carelessly raised the lid of the vessel, when the alcohol immediately ignited, and an explosion took place. The burning liquid ran over the unfortunate man and burned his legs and arms very severely. His cries for help brought speedy succor. The flames were extinguished, and medical relief at once sent for.

FATAL RESULT OF SLEEPING ON THE DOCK.—A laborer, named PATRICK O'HARE, aged fifty years, went to sleep on the dock at the foot of Catharine-street, East River, on Monday evening. Unfortunately he had one of his arms hanging over the side of the pier, when a steamboat was moored alongside, and his arm, up to the shoulder, was thereby crushed in a horrible manner. He survived the injuries only a few hours, and died in great agony. An inquest was held by Coroner COLLIN, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

DEATH FROM SUN-STROKE.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, who was found in Robinson-street, near West-street, suffering from the effects of heat. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital where he died soon after. Deceased had dark hair and whiskers; was dressed in blue flannel coat and pants, and gray shirt.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—CHAS. STILLAVAN was crushed to death between two cars, yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Third-avenue. The body was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital and Coroner WILDEY was notified.

INCREASING THE BOUNTY.—A numerously signed petition of residents of Jersey City is in circulation, asking the Common Council to offer a city bounty of $300 in addition to the $400 already offered by the county.

A BOY DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—LAWRENCE DUMPHEY, a lad aged eleven years, residing with his parents at No. 81 Lewis-street, was drowned yesterday while bathing at the foot of Broome-street.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 16, 1864.

$75,000 U. S. 6s. '81.C. 108
10,000 do. 108⅛
40,000 do. 108⅛
175,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C. 110
150,000 do. 109⅜
160,000 do. 109⅞
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s. R. 108⅜
10,000 U.S.5s,10-40s. 103⅜
100,000 U.S. 6s.1-yr.C. 94⅞
2,000 BrooklynCity6s, Water Loan... 117
3,000 Ten. St. 6s. '90. 56⅛
6,000 do. 56⅜
3,000 Va. State 6s. 54
5,000 N. C. State 6s. 60
4,000 Mo. State 6s 68
1,000 M. 6s iss. to H.& St. J. R. 85
5,000 Ohio & Miss. C. 51⅛
10,000 do. 51⅞
50,000 do. 52
4,000 Erie 2d M., '79. 132
1,000 Hudson Bs., '67. 101⅛
500 Harlem R. 3d M 105
9,000 C.&N.W. 1st M. 103⅛
1,000 Han.&St.J.L.G. 100
3,000 Lack. & W.1stM. 112⅛
4,000 Tol.&Wab.2d M. 90
1,000 Miss.& Mo. L.G. 66⅛
1,000 Ch. &Alt. 1st M. 116
5,000 T.&W.1st M.Ex 103
7,000 Am. Gold 256⅛
100 Canton Co. 37⅛
20 Del. & H. C. Co. 209⅛
100 Cum. Coal Pref. 60⅛
100 Gunnell Gold 4
100 Toledo & Wab.R. 68
100 Tol. & Wab. Pref. 75
500 P., F. W. & C. 116⅛
100 Miss. & Mo. R. 46⅛
100 Quick. M. Co. 82⅜
200 do. s30 82⅜
700 do. 82⅜
100 do. b10 83
600 do. 83
1300 Mar. Min. Co. 42½
300 Bucks Co. Lead ⅜
100 Atlantic M.S.Co. 189
400 do. 185
700 do. 187
100 N. Y. Cen. R. 131⅛
50 do. 131⅜
200 Erie Railway 113
100 do. 113⅛
400 Hud. Riv. R. 133
100 Reading R. 137⅜
400 do. 137¼
100 do. 137⅜
100 do. 137½
200 do. 137⅛
100 M. S. & N. I. R. 92⅛
400 do. 92⅛
50 M. S. & N. I. G. 145
100 Ill. Cen. Full S. 130
25 do. 131
600 Ill. Cen. Scrip 130⅜
100 do. 130⅛
600 do. 131
1000 do. 131⅜
600 Cleve. & Pitts. 114
200 do. b30 114⅛
10 Cle., Col. & Cin R. 171
100 Chi. & N. W. 57⅛
100 do. 57⅛
200 Chi. & N. W. Pref. 91⅛
100 Cleve. & Tol. R. 132⅛
200 Chic. & R. I. R. 114
600 do. 114¼
200 do. 114⅛
100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R. 130⅛
100 Mil.& P. Du C. 69

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81.C. 108⅛
500 do. 108⅛
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s. R. 108⅛
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s. C. 109⅛
35,000 do. 109⅜
2,500 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Feb. & Aug. 109⅜
19,000 U. S. 6s.1-yr.C. 94⅞
18,000 do. 95
6,000 Tenn. 6s, '90 57
100 Canton Co. 37⅛
100 Cumb. Coal Pref. 60⅛
200 Cle. & Tol. R. 133
600 Quick. Min. Co. 83⅛
200 do. 83⅜
100 do. 83⅞
100 Atlantic M. S. Co. 188
100 N. Y. Cen. R. 131
250 Erie Railway 113
100 do. b30 113⅛
600 Reading R. 137⅜
300 do. b15 138
400 do. b30 138⅛
100 do. 137⅞
100 M. S. & N. I. R. 92⅝
100 Ill. C.R. Scrip 131⅛
500 do. 131⅛
200 do. 131⅜
100 Clev. & Pitts. R. 113⅜
200 do. 113⅜
100 Chic.&N.W.R. 57⅛
30 do. 57
800 C. & N. W. Pref. 91⅜
25 do. 91⅜
300 Chic. & R. I. R. 114⅛
100 do. b10 114⅛
100 do. 114½
100 Ch., B. & Quin. 130
100 do. 129⅜
100 Mariposa Min. 42⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200 Erie Railway c 113
100 do. b3 113
300 do. 113
200 Hudson Riv. R. c 133⅜
100 do. b5 133⅜
200 Reading R. 137⅜
200 do. c 137⅜
100 do. b3 137⅜
100 do. s3 137⅜
100 Ill. Cen. R. b4 131
200 do. 130⅞
100 do. 131
50 do. 130⅞
200 Cleve. & Pitts. b3 113⅞
100 do. b10 114
200 do. s3 113⅜
100 do. 113⅞
100 M. S. & N. I. R. 92⅜
200 do. s3 92⅜
1200 do. 92⅜
300 do. b10 92⅜
200 do. s3 92⅜
100 Chi. & R. Isl. c 114⅜
200 do. s3 114⅜
100 do. b3 114⅜
100 do. snw 114⅜
500 P., Ft. W. & C. 116⅛
100 do. c 116
100 do. b3 116⅛
100 do. s3 116⅛
100 do. b5 116⅛
100 Chi. & N. W. c 57⅛
100 Atl. M. S. Co. b3 187⅛
100 Canton Co. 37⅛
100 do. c 37⅜
100 do. b3 37⅜
600 Cumb. Coal Co. b10 61
100 do. 60⅜
1400 Quick. M. Co. 83⅜
100 do. b3 83⅜
500 do. b10 84
200 Mariposa M. Co. 42⅜
100 do. b3 42⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C. b16 52⅛
200 Erie Railway b3 113⅛
400 do. 113⅛
3800 do. b3 113⅛
100 Hud. River R. 133⅜
100 do. 133⅜
300 Reading R. 137⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. 92⅜
100 do. s3 92⅜
100 do. b3 92⅞
100 do. 92⅞
100 do. b2 92⅞
100 do. b3 93
100 Ill. Cen. R. 131⅜
100 do. b2 131⅜
100 do. b3 131⅛
700 Cleve. & Pitts. 113⅜
100 do. b3 113⅜
100 Chi. & R. I. R. 114⅜
100 do. b3 114⅜
100 do. b3 114⅜
200 do. b5 114⅜
100 Chic. & N. W. 57⅜
100 Chi. & N.W.Pr. b3 91⅜
100 P., F. W. & C. 116⅜
1000 Cum. Coal Co. s10 60⅜
200 do. s3 60⅜
300 do. 60⅜
400 Quicksilv. Min. b3 83⅜
100 do. b3 83⅜
100 do. 83⅜
200 Mar. Min. Co. 42⅜

TUESDAY, Aug. 16—P. M.

The price of Gold is ½@¾ ₱ cent. and Bills on London ½@1 ₱ cent. lower to-day than yesterday. The Exports of Domestic Produce continue on a large scale, the weekly return this afternoon being in excess of the heavy total of last week. It comprises but a small proportion of reëxports of Foreign Merchandise; the bulk of the movement being in Breadstuffs, Tobacco, Petroleum, &c. The English and Continental mails by the steamers arrived to-day bring further considerable orders and higher quotations for United States Gold-bearing Stocks, and on these orders a very large business was done at the Stock Exchange and on the Street in 6s of 1881 and 5-20s. The aggregate transactions of the day are not short of a million of dollars, in addition to which the sales of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness were quite heavy. Some Board sales of the 10-40 years 5 ₱ cent. Gold bearing Stock were made at 103½ ₱ cent., and the subscriptions to the same Stock at par and interest from March 1 are reviving at the National Banks. The interest from March 1 is settled at 150 ₱ cent. for Gold, whereas the Sept. 1 coupons, from the present look of the Gold market, is worth at least 250 ₱ cent. The popular subscriptions to the 7-30 ₱ cent. Currency Loan are going on well. The aggregate yesterday, as reported from Washington, was about a million and a quarter. The old 7-30 ₱ cents. of Aug. 19, 1861, so far as they are still outstanding, will be due on Friday next, and should be converted into the Gold-bearing 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 *at once*, to make sure of the privilege of conversion and premium on the long date stock which the holder will receive in exchange. The penalty of not converting promptly will assuredly be the stoppage of the Gold interest on the 19th inst. Nearly the whole issue of this date, however, we understand to have been already turned into 1881's.

The new 7-30 ₱ cents are already prepared for delivery. They bear date Aug. 15, and promptly to the time, the Acting Secretary of the Treasury yesterday began the distribution of the Notes to the earliest of the subscribers, and will continue the delivery with the utmost diligence. Mr. HARRINGTON telegraphs to-day that the subscriptions at Washington by the morning's mail amount to $1,121,900.

The very latest telegrams from London, to-day, advise that the Bank of England has advanced the rate of interest to 8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. This movement had depressed the general markets. The decline in the stock of Bullion in the Bank for the week is reported at only £119,000, from which we infer that other and more important causes contributed to putting up the rate of interest. The political news seems wholly unimportant.

The Railway and Miscellaneous Shares at the Stock Exchange to-day were again generally firm in prices, and on only a moderate amount of speculative business. The quotations in most instances leave off a fraction higher than last evening, and on Reading, Illinois Central and Almaden Quicksilver the sales are 1@1½ ₱ cent. up. The New-York Roads show no important change in price, but are held with much steadiness.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Monday Afternoon, the general market closing steady.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1861	108⅜	108⅜	Mich. Central	139	139
U. S. 5-20's	109⅜	109⅜	Mich. Southern	92⅜	92⅜
N. Y. Central	131	131	Illinois Cen.	130	131⅜
Erie	112⅞	111⅞	Pittsburgh	113⅜	113⅜
Erie Preferred	110⅛	110⅛	Fort Wayne	116⅛	116⅜
Hudson	133⅜	133⅜	Rock Island	114⅛	114⅜
Canton	37⅛	37⅛	Reading	136⅜	137⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	82⅜	83⅜
Toledo	132	132	Cum'land Coal	61	60⅜
Northwest	57⅜	57⅜	Mariposa	43	42⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	52⅜	51⅜	N. West Pref.	91⅜	91⅜

The range of the Gold sales to-day were 256⅜@256½@255½ ₱ cent.; leaving off 255½ as against 256½ yesterday Afternoon.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages. After to-day the Bonds of the Illinois Central Company of the first series No. 1 to 3,000, can bear no higher rate than 120 ₱ cent., and interest from 1st April, as they are to be paid off on the 13th October:

N. Y. Cen. 6s 118
N. Y. Cen. Real Es'te 115
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 130
N.Y. Cen., convt, '76 131
Erie 2ds, '79 132
Erie 3ds, '83 130
Erie 4ths, '80 120
Erie 5ths, '88 120
Buff.N.Y.& E. 1sts, 77 114
Hud. R. 1sts '69 115
Hud. R. Bonds 101½
Harlem 3ds, '68 105
Mich. C. '69 & '73 133
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83 138⅜
Chi. B. & Quincy 1sts 132
Mich. S. 2ds 105
N. Ind. Goshen L. 100
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F. 115
Pacific R. Extended 55
Ill. Central '75 135
Al. & T. H. 2d In. 85
Chi. & N. W. S. F. 110
Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds 103⅜
Chi. & N. W. 1sts 103⅜
Tol. & Wab. Ext. 102⅜
Tol. & Wab. 2ds 90
Gal. & Chi. extended 125
Chi. & R. I. 1sts 114
Clev. & Tol. S. F. 114
N. J. C. 2ds 110
Pitts. Ft. W. & C.1sts 128
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds 115
Clev. & Pitts. 4ths 87
Miss. & Mo. L. G. 66
Chi. & Alt 1sts 116
Chi. & Alt. S. F. 101
Chi. & Alt. Income 95
Atlantic & G. W. 100

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of July ult., compared with the same period last year:

	1864.	1863.
Freight	$309,041	$221,288
Passengers	155,881	108,738
Express Matter	5,200	2,700
Mails	7,825	7,825
Right of Railway	7,083	7,083
Miscellaneous	1,650	3,117
Total	$485,681	$350,753
Seven months	3,458,441	2,802,595

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh road earned in July,

1863	$182,655
1864	214,533
Increase	$31,873

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway for the first week in August were:

1864	$25,721
1863	12,735
Increase	$12,986
Increase since Jan. 1, 1864	$431,834

The shipments of Coal by the Consolidated Coal Company of Pennsylvania, for week ending

	Tons.
Aug. 13	9,378
Previously	122,226
Total for season	131,604

The Illinois Central Company have resolved to pay off, on the 1st October, at the rate of 120 ₱ cent., the Construction Land Mortgage Bonds of the Company, which may then be outstanding, of the first series, numbered 1 to 3,000, originally $3,000,000 Bonds of $1,000 each. This notice of reimbursement with 20 ₱ cent. premium (and the 1st October coupon) is pursuant to the original contract, and is made necessary by the difficulty of buying the Bonds in the open market for the wants of the Land Department even at higher rates. The final assessment of $10 on the Scrip Shares of the Company is called up for the 26th September, to afford the means of paying for the Bonds and to equalize both classes of the Stock which already carry the same cash dividends.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railway for the month of July, 1864, were $974,316 85; earnings month of July, 1863, were $731,243 20; increase, $243,073 65.

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,157,288 08, including for Customs $187,000; total payments, $908,424 14; total balance, $16,706,777 54; Seven-thirties, $130,350.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5-20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 363 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions for the new patriotic loan 7 3-10 United States Treasury Notes, which will be issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. The full commission of $2 50 per $1,000 allowed.

The 10-40 loan subscribed for at once, before 1st September, is very profitable—if the amount wanted is sent to the Ninth National Bank, 10-40s can be had so as to bring over 15 per cent. per annum interest; after 1st of September, if the price of gold remains as it is, the interest will be equal to 12½ per cent. Therefore send your subscriptions at once for 10-40s to the Ninth National Bank.

N. B.—The accounts of banks, corporations and individuals solicited.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 16—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 86 bbls. Ashes, 6,437 bbls. Flour, 155 bags of Corn Meal, 55,171 bushels Wheat, 57,450 bushels Corn, 34,346 bushels Oats, 831 pkgs. Provisions, and 260 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive, at $13 50 for Pots, and $16 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet to-day, at previous prices, Java, 57c.@59c.; Rio, 47c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 46c.@48c.; Jamaica, 43c.@44c.; and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ₱ lb. Stock, 241,093 bags.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand, and steady; Middlings, $1 75 ₱ lb.; sales and resales, since our last, 350 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely dealt in. The inquiry has been mainly for shipping brands, especially of State, prices of which have favored sellers slightly. The demand for medium and high grades has been moderate, at irregular quotations. Sales, since our last amount to 21,450 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 45; poor to choice Extra State at $9 75@$10 50, chiefly at $10@$10 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 15@$10 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ₱ bbl.	$9 10	@$9 45
Extra State	9 75	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60	@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.	10 15	@10 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	10 70	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 50	@12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 85	@16 00

Southern Flour is more active and steady; sales since our last 1,500 bbls., at $10 45@$11 35 for poor to good, and $11 40@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and firm to-day; sales 750 bbls. extra at $9 80@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $8 50@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 45@$8 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited, and the market unsettled.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered to-day, at a reduction of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, yet the demand has been restricted. Sales have been made since our last of 105,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 40@$2 47; Red Western at $2 30@$2 42; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 34@$2 36; Milwaukee Club at $2 15@$2 33; Chicago Spring at $2 05@$2 32 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good request at higher prices; sales since our last, 118,000 bushels, at $1 51½@$1 53 for mixed Western; $1 54@$1 55 for high mixed do.; and $1 49@$1 51 for unsound ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet and depressed. Oats are in fair demand at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at 95c.@97c.; Western at 97c.@99c., chiefly at 98c.@98½c., and State at 95c.@97c., cash, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in request, at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 60@$1 75 for small lots for City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand and steady at 20c.@32c. for poor to prime, and 33c.@36c. for choice to fancy ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been lightly dealt in at previous quotations.

LUMBER—Is in fair demand, and held with much firmness. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, receipts of lumber are large, and the stock of most kinds is accumulating at the yards. The supply is now abundant, and the assortment very good. Sales have been moderately active at prices in our schedule. These are firmly held, as rates of canal freight are very high. Receipts during the second week in August:

	Boards and Scantling. ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
	14,901,191	1,881	13,440	9,322,440
Total for the season to date:	114,539,899	10,915	231,056	54,032,238

MOLASSES—Is inquired for and is firm.

METALS—Are quiet and somewhat unsettled.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Spirits of Turpentine, at $3 50@$3 60 ₱ gallon. Tar at $17@$18 50 ₱ bbl. Resin at $42@$56 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue in limited request, generally at our revised quotations. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Linseed at $1 72@$1 74; No. 1 Lard at $1 70@$1 80; Crude Petroleum at 52c.@53c.; Refined Petroleum at 87c.@89c. free, and 84½c.@85c. in bond, ₱ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum Mr. C. J. TURNER notices thus: "There has been a fair demand for both Crude and Refined since the date of my last, at gradually advancing rates. For the former as high as 53c., free on board, has been paid, at which figure 7,000 barrels changed hands. The market closes strong, with 52½c. offered, 53c. asked. Refined in bond continues scarce, which, together with the difficulty in shipping, retards business. As there is a good prospect of its immediate settlement, we may look for a better state of affairs during the present week. Prices are firm, and choice lots can scarcely be had under my outside figure. Free, neglected; sales 87½c.@88c., on spot; 90c. all month. The following are the receipts at, and the export from, New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the week.	Since Jan 1.	Same time '63.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.	17,719	418,902	422,739
Exports of Petroleum, bbls.	25,719	269,774	304,038
Exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia since Jan 1.	—	120,171	103,440

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in lively request, partly on speculation, at advanced prices, especially for New Mess, which has been most sought after. Sales since our last, 5,600 bbls., at $41@$41 50 for New Mess, and $42@$43 for August and September delivery; $37@$38 for Old Mess; $38@$40 for Prime Mess; $37@$38 for Thin Mess, and $36@$37 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, at 17c.@18c. for Hams; 21c.@26c. for bagged do.; and 14½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales of 450 pkgs. Bacon is dull and unsettled. Lard has been in moderate demand at former rates; sales since our last, 1,750 tcs. and bbls. at 21½c.@22½c., ₱ lb. Beef is in request, at $23@$28 for Extra Mess; $17@$21 for Plain Mess, $13@$16 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ₱ bbl. Butter is in less demand at 44c.@50c. for poor to prime, and 50c.@52½c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@46c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request at 18c.@26c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Are inactive, yet held very firmly.

SPICES—Are quiet at former prices.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and buoyant; sales since our last 765 hhds., including Cuba and Porto Rico, at 20c.@24½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 22c.@28½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 250,000 lbs. at 19c.@19½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice the week's business thus: "The market for the past week has been rather dull and prices have been drooping. During the fore part of the week there were some sales of choice lots in hhds. and bbls. at 19½c.@19¾c., and one or two lots of favorite brands, 20c. Since Wednesday the demand has been rather more active, and exporters have filled their orders at 19½c.@19¾c. The demand for home consumption has been dull, as soapmakers and chandlers are not buying much at present. The stock of Tallow now held is very small, and the supply comes in very moderate from all sources. The sales of Prime City on Saturday were made at 19¾c. To-day the sales of Prime Western were effected at 19c.@19½c. The demand for Grease is fair at 16c.@16½c. for Brown and Yellow, and 17c. for White. The demand for export for Tallow for the Continent is quite active, and some large sales were made at 19c.@19½c. Price this day 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 10½c.; 1861, 8½c.; 1862, 10c.; 1863, 10½c. ₱ lb."

TEAS—Are in fair request, and advancing.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $1 76@$1 78 ₱ gallon, closing buoyantly.

FREIGHTS—The market is quiet again to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements have been confined to 30,000 bushels Wheat, at 7½d.@8d.; 50 tons Oil Cake, at 20s.; also, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.; and 2,000 boxes Cheese, at 50s. For London—1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 7½d.; 16 tons Tallow, at 25s.; also, by steamer, 1,600 boxes Cheese and 300 pkgs. Butter, at 50s. For Cork and a market—An Italian bark, with 25,000 bushels Wheat, at 6s., or, if to a direct port, at 5s. 6d. For Bristol Channel—An Italian brig, with 12,000 bushels Wheat, at 4s. 9d. For Antwerp—200 bags Coffee, at 27s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	Aug. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Ariel	Aug. 17	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Aug. 20	New-York	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for France and the Continent of Europe by the *Washington*, via Havre, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Europe by the steamship ——, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Saxonia*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of London* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Ariel* will close on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Evening Star* will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS.—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Aug. 15, 1864.
2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16, City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Brophy, Webster, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

The minutes of meetings held August four and eight were read and approved.

Councilman Webster was here called to the Chair.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the families of men serving in the New-York City Militia for one hundred days, under the last call of the President, from the Volunteer Family Aid Fund, the same amount of relief, under the same rules and regulations, as is now paid to the New-York City Volunteer Regiments.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Andrew Mills, to erect an iron stair-case in front of his premises, number one hundred and ninety-five Lewis-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Fifty-fourth-street, between First and Second-avenues, immediately, under the direction of the Metropolitan Gas Company.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Councilman Opdyke—

Resolved, That when this Board adjourn it do so to meet again on Monday, September five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Repper—

Petition of Mrs. Lina Wyman, whose husband was killed while assisting at the display of fireworks at Jackson-square, July fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for relief.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Ordinances, in favor of an increase of rates of cartage.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance August fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller relative to opening the judgment obtained against the City by Baldwin & Jaycox.

In connection therewith, Councilman Brice offered for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the City of New-York be and he is hereby directed and authorized to take whatever proceedings may be necessary to open the judgment which has been obtained by Messrs. Baldwin and Jaxcox against the City of New-York for the sum of seventy-four thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and forty cents, damages incurred in not confirming the award for constructing the gate-houses of the new reservoir.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that a free hydrant be erected on the northeast corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Broadway, the same to be done forthwith, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Repper moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to John P. Acker to erect sheds on the bulkhead and pier between Watts and Hoboken streets, the work to be done entirely at his own cost and expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

The President moved to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of considering general orders.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The President called up General Order number three hundred and eighty-six, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to rebuild and widen the pier at the foot of Laight-street.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Councilman Brice called up General Order number three hundred and eighty-three, being a communication from the Comptroller, with drafts of ordinances making additional appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, as follows:

AN ORDINANCE.

MAKING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON CERTAIN STOCK AND BONDS OF THE CORPORATION, BECOMING DUE AND PAYABLE IN ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The following sums of money are hereby appropriated to and for the payment of interest on moneys borrowed by the corporation, as hereinafter expressed, that is to say:

Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, Number Eight—For interest payable in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, on the loan authorized by the ordinance passed February nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. Fifteen thousand three hundred dollars $15,300 00

Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds Number Nine.—For interest payable in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, on the loan authorized by the ordinance passed May twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, Eleven thousand four hundred dollars 11,400 00

Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds number ten—For interest payable in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, on a loan authorized by chapter twenty-five, Laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, seven thousand five hundred dollars 7,500 00

Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds number eleven—For interest estimated payable in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, on a loan authorized by chapter twenty-five, Laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars 2,500 00

Interest on Central Park Additional Fund Stock of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight—For an additional amount of interest payable in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in pursuance of chapter one hundred and one, Laws of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, four thousand and twenty dollars and ten cents 4,020 10

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

AN ORDINANCE

MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE ERECTION OF A PUBLIC MARKET BETWEEN SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, AVENUE C AND THE EAST RIVER.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The following sum of money is hereby appropriated for the erection of a public market between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Avenue C and the East River, in the City of New-York, that is to say:

Commissioners for the erection of a public market between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Avenue C and the East River—In pursuance of chapter three hundred and thirty-six, Laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand dollars $10,000 00

The President moved that said ordinance be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Councilman Haviland called up General Order number three hundred and eighty-two, being a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to erect a temporary location for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Two, on the lot formerly used by said company.

The President moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Which was carried.

Councilman Houghtalin called up General Order three hundred and eighty, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution, that Bleecker-street, between Bowery and Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend said resolution so that it should read as follows:

Resolved, That Bleecker-street, between Bowery and Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half at the expense of the property-owners, and the balance by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

The resolution as thus amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Haviland called up General Order number three hundred and forty-four, being a resolution that the sidewalk in front of number one hundred and seventy-six Christopher-street be flagged full width, and the curb and gutter stones reset, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number two hundred and eighty-two, being a resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Haviland moved that the present order of business be suspended for the purpose of resuming consideration of papers from Board of Aldermen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resignation of Henry C. Woolley as a Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New-York, with resolution, that Thomas S. Moore be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Henry C. Woolley, resigned.

By Board of Alderman, resignation accepted and resolution adopted.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Charles Riley to continue to keep the house erected by him on the Battery for recruiting purposes during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McMahon for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars for coaches furnished for the reception of the Seventy-first Regiment, as per bill hereto annexed, the amount to be taken from the appropriation set apart for that purpose.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN AGAIN RESUMED.

Preamble, reciting that the Board of Aldermen, at their meeting on May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, adopted a resolution that the Street Commissioner, City Inspector and the President of the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to transmit to that Board a correct copy, monthly, of the pay-roll of each of their departments, said pay-roll to have the names of the employes in full, their residence, the amount of wages per day, the number of days each employe worked, and further reciting that the several departments have neglected to conform to said direction, with resolution that a Special Committee of Five members of that board be appointed to examine into the affairs of the above-named departments, and they be furthermore empowered to send for all persons and papers that they may deem necessary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-ninth-street, from the Eighth to the Ninth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fiftieth-street, from the Eighth to the Ninth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Forty-eighth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-fifth-street, and on the westerly side of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, the northerly side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, and on the easterly side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the low and sunken lot number three hundred and sixty-two West Forty-sixth-street, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Eighty-sixth-street, between the First and Second avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-second-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Ninth-avenue, from Fortieth to Forty-fifth street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the City, and the remaining half by the owners of property benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolution, That the low and sunken lots numbers three hundred and fifty-eight and three hundred and sixty West Forty-third-street, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be filled in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the sunken lots on the east side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, be filled in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the low and sunken lots numbers three hundred and fifty-four and three hundred and fifty-six West Forty-third-street be filled in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Jaques moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Fitzgerald, Joyce—11.

Negative—Councilmen Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Brice, Russell—5.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned to the fifth of September, at two o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—SHOULD THIS come under the notice of ROBERT LAUGHTON, of North Shields, who left Liverpool in June or July, 1860, or any who may be acquainted with him, are respectfully requested to communicate with his brother James. Address JAMES LAUGHTON, care of Robert M. Sloman & Edge, No. 19 South William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—A WOMAN representing herself as being connected with me, and has obtained various sums of money on drafts drawn on me and on JAY CADY, Esq., Schenectady, this is to notify the public that all such drafts are frauds, and they will not be paid by either MR. CADY or myself,
ANTHONY W. MORSE,
Morse & Co., No. 24 William-st.

NOTICE.—THE M. E. CHURCH IN 18TH-ST. IS now closed for the purpose of cleaning and repairs, and will be again opened for divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock.
GEORGE BELL, Secretary.

LOVETT'S WAHPENE.—THIS CELEBRATED Indian vegetable extract for restoring the color to the hair and curing baldness, is now on sale in large or small quantities, at the general depot, No. 718 Broadway.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
are opening an elegant and complete assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
CARPETING and LINEN GOODS of every description
Imported expressly for the Fall Trade of 1864.
The attention of package buyers is particularly solicited.
BROADWAY and CHAMBERS ST.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.
A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.
Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!
Fine Shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted; good assortment of Gauze Undershirts, which absorb the perspiration, preventing the wearer from taking cold; three and four-ply Linen Collars, rich Neck-Ties, and Scarfs; a full and complete assortment of Men's Furnishing Gooods, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT IS DEsirous of procuring a situation as housekeeper; would take the general supervision of a household, and also the care and instruction of children, for which education renders her competent. No objection to the country. Address W. W. D., Post-office, Box No. 261 Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking; also soups, fish, meats, pastry and game, creams and desserts of all kinds. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can give the highest City reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, the other as first-class chambermaid; the best of City references from their last place. Call at No 138 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a Protestant woman, who thoroughly understands her duties, and can be well recommended. Apply this day, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av., where the employer may be seen.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A VERY NICE place as cook or chambermaid, in a respectable American family; can bring the very best of references. Can be seen at No. 381 8th-st., between avs. C and D, fourth floor.

WANTED—A VERY RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes to go out as nurse by the day or week; is a very competent nurse to an infant or a lady; also, is a good housekeeper. Inquire for one week at No. 464 West 35th-st. and 10th-av., Mrs. DUNBAR.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation in a gentleman's family; understands her business thoroughly; the best of reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 431 4th-av., in the store, near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS who understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, employment in a private family by the week or month; is a Protestant. Can be seen at No. 4 Jane-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is kind and attentive to children, quick at the needle; wages, $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED.—BY A MOST COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation in a gentleman's family, as first-class cook. Best city references. Can be seen at No. 950 Broadway, front room.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, with one child, gentlemen's apparel to clean; can give the best of reference. Call on Mrs. KELLY, No. 335 West 29th-st., for one week.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well; wages $7; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW, a housekeeper's situation in a respectable family; good reference given. Call at No. 25 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer. Call at No. 146 East 35th-st.; has good City reference.

UNE PERSONNE PROTESTANTE FRANÇAISE voudrait entrer comme gouvernante de nurserie dans un famille; elle peut enseigner le Francais et l'Anglais. S'adresser après 10 heures du matin, No. 97 West 19th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble, competent business man, to assist in a first-class grocery-store, or as light porter in a dry goods or packing house or carpet-store; will make himself generally useful, &c.; has the best of reference for sobriety and capability, and will be found willing and obliging. A good situation more of an object than high wages in the office. Apply or address No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., through the week.

A BOOK-KEEPER OF OVER TEN YEARS' experience in one of the oldest and best mercantile houses in Toronto, C. W., with whom he is now engaged and can refer, as well as other first-class references in this City, and desirous of locating here, solicits a situation in some thriving house. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 407 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; good City references. Can be seen, for three days, at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or address a note to T. F., in care of Mr. Campbell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN; is a good gardener; can care and drive horses, milk, &c.; has City reference; terms moderate. Address GARDENER, Box. No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman, and assist in garden; good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Office, No. 126 4th-av., near 12th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant married man who thoroughly understands his business; can come well recommended: country preferred. Address W. B., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, A SITuation; the man as coachman and his wife as chambermaid and seamstress; would be willing and obliging; the country preferred; good City references can be given. Address M. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A chambermaid and waitress; one that will assist with the washing and ironing. Apply, with good City references, at No. 71 2d-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, WHO UNDERstands the worsted and embroidery business thoroughly; must have been in a store before. Address L. B., Box No. 2,560 Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT IN our shirt department; apply by letter only. JOHN A. DAVIES & CO., Nos. 22 and 24 Warren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 166 East 38th-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND RELIABLE boy to attend an office and do light porter's work. Address Box No. 966 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN IN the dress and cloak trimming business; must come well recommended. Inquire at No. 449 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS YANKEE NOTION salesman. Address, with full references, Box No. 1,426 Post-office.

WANTED—FOUR LADIES ACQUAINTED with the type-setting business, for a weekly newspaper. Good wages and steady work. Also, two or three intelligent girls, to learn said business. Apply, personally or by letter, to No. 19 Spruce-st., up stairs.

GOOD BOOK AND JOB COMPOSITORS wanted at No. 50 Greene-st.

PRINTERS ARE CAUTIONED NOT TO come to New-York on account of advertisements inserted in the daily papers, as there is no necessity for them, as we are on a strike.
THE COMMITTEE.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

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WALLACK'S—IRISH EMIGRANT.

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The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum..................$10 00
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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year....	$3 00	Five copies 1 year.	$12 00
Two copies 1 year...	5 00	Ten copies 1 year..	22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year...	$2 00	Five copies 1 year..	$8 00
Three copies 1 year.	5 00	Ten copies 1 year....	15 00

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We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. GRANT has commenced a new, formidable, and thus far successful movement against the rebel capital. On Saturday last a powerful force, under Gen. HANCOCK, was thrown across the river at Deep Bottom. The Second Corps had been previously embarked in transports, at City Point, to sail under sealed orders for some point unknown. Instead of dropping down the river, the fleet on Saturday passed up, and landed the troops at Deep Bottom, near Dutch Gap. On the same night TURNER'S and TERRY'S divisions of the Tenth Corps also crossed over to Deep Bottom. A little after sunrise on Sunday, Gen. FOSTER'S division was advanced by Gen. BIRNEY, pushing the rebel line of skirmishers before them for some distance. As the result of this movement Gen. HANCOCK secured a strong position about ten miles from Richmond. By a gallant assault on the rebel works in his front, Gen. BIRNEY captured six pieces of cannon and two mortars. The total number of prisoners captured is estimated at 500. Our forces are said to have gained an important position within the defences of Fort Darling.

Our special correspondent in Gen. SHERMAN'S army, gives a very interesting account of the present situation at Atlanta, and a full description of the brilliant affair on the 7th instant.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, at Halifax, yesterday, we have advices to the 7th inst. Rumors were current, on the 5th, that the rebel cruiser *Georgia* had been seized by order of the Government as she was about leaving Liverpool; but it turned out that she was detained by her owner. It is confirmed via Copenhagen, that Denmark cedes the Duchies to Austria and Prussia, together with the Jutland Enclaves, with the exception of the town of Ribe. The occupation of Jutland continues till the final conclusion of peace.

GENERAL NEWS.

By special order of the War Department, the gallant and competent soldier, Brig.-Gen. A. WILLICH, has been directed to report to Maj.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN for assignment to duty as commandant of Cincinnati, Newport and Covington. He expects to assume command early this week. He is yet suffering from the effect of the severe wound received at the battle of Resaca, and his right arm being still useless, he is hardly fit for any kind of duty. He is anxious to return to the field at the earliest possible moment, but knowing that he will not be able to do so for some time, desires to render what services he can in his present crippled condition, The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the intelligence, experience and local acquaintance of Gen. WILLICH, render it sure that the peace and security of Cincinnati and the adjoining communities will be promoted by his assignment to this command.

Brig.-Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL arrived in Cincinnati on Friday evening last, from James River on sick leave. We regret to learn that the arduous duties he performed all Summer, as Chief Engineer, and more lately as Chief-of-Staff to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, affected his health so seriously as to compel him to seek a respite of twenty days. No staff officer in the armies operating against Richmond, has rendered harder and more valuable service than Gen. WEITZEL. The splendid chain of works covering Gen. BUTLER'S front, and the great military bridges constructed under his direction, across the Appomattox and James, under his direction, afford most striking evidences of untiring industry, and great professional skill.

The *Hartford* was injured, not by a monitor, but by the *Metacomet*, a wooden, side-wheel "double-ender," built by SLACK of Greenpoint, carrying ten guns, and rated as of the fourth class in the Navy Register for 1864. She belongs to the same class of gunboats as the *Eutaw* and *Sassacus*, the latter vessel being the same which engaged the rebel ram *Albermarle*.

Gen. SHERMAN has issued an order by which any person who desires to can sell papers at the front, thus destroying the monopoly which has so long inconvenienced the army, and deprived it of a full supply of papers.

About nine million dollars were put into the Paymasters' hands last week for use in the army, and some of it is already distributed in the Army of the Potomac.

A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper, writing for this city, states that the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of this diocese, and Bishop POTTER, have signed a petition to the President, praying for an armistice.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that real estate agents who have taken out licenses under the old law as commercial brokers, will not be reassessed during the continuance of that license.

Several women, arrested, tried and sentenced to confinement in various Northern prisons during the last three months, are to be sent to Gen. BUTLER for transportation beyond our lines.

Of about forty rebel deserters arriving in Washington on Monday, half took the oath of allegiance and were sent North. The others are in the Old Capitol.

Last Thursday 2,510 rations were issued at Louisville to refugees from rebeldom.

The authorities of Poughkeepsie are now paying $700 bounty for one year men.

Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday opened proposals for a new issue of New County Court-house stock, to the amount of $200,000, to bear six per cent. interest, and payable in 1887 and 1888. The bids numbered seventy-four, by thirty-seven different parties, at from par to seven per cent. premium, and footed up $714,000. The accepted bids number fifteen, and range from 5½ to 7 per cent. The whole sum called for is taken by two parties. H. F. DORTIC gets $5,000, and the balance of $195,000 goes to WESTON, DE BILLIER & Co. The premiums realized amount to $12,536 25, or an average of 6¼ per cent., sufficient to pay the first year's interest upon the loan, and all costs incident to its issue.

Another boy was robbed by a confidence man yesterday, in Wall-street. The boy was sent by his employer with a bag containing $5,000 in gold to a broker's office. The boy arrived at the office and placed the gold on the counter, when he was told that the broker was not in. A man who was standing outside of the counter approached the boy, and telling him he was well acquainted with the broker, and would attend to the gold for him, asked him to leave the bag. The boy supposing it was all right did so. Shortly afterward the stranger left the office and the bag went with him. Nothing has been heard of man or money since.

A clerk in an Eighth-avenue grocery-store, was brought before United States Commissioner OSBORNE yesterday, charged with having counterfeit postal currency. The only evidence against him was that of a child who received a bad fifty cent note in change of a $1 bill. Nothing went to show that KOPP knew it to be bad, and he was discharged.

On Saturday night two men, in accordance with a previous arrangement, engaged in a fight on Pier No. 31, East River. During the fight one of the men, named P. COLLINS, was knocked overboard, and, before assistance could be rendered him, was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday.

On Monday evening a desperate attempt was made to murder the pilot of the Coney Island boat *Naushon*, by a man calling himself JOHN HEBERT, who had once been employed as a deck hand on board the boat and had been discharged.

Another fatal boat accident occurred on Monday evening. A small boat containing a party of ladies and gentlemen, who were out for a moonlight excursion on the East River, capsized, and before assistance could be given one of the young ladies, Miss BRENNAN, was drowned.

A very large business was done on the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street yesterday in United States Stocks. The mails from Europe brought in further orders for the Gold-bearing Stocks of 1881 and the 5-20's. The Railway Market was firm, but without decided buoyancy. Gold ½@1 ⅌ cent. lower than on Monday.

Flour was in good request yesterday at irregular prices. Corn and Oats were brisker and firmer. Wheat was depressed and much cheaper. A fair demand prevailed for Hops, Tallow, Teas, Sugars, Whisky and Provisions at buoyant prices. The freight engagements were limited.

The Live Stock Market shows a supply of 30,280 animals, including 5,290½ beeves, 137 cows, 2,836 calves, 15,440 sheep and lambs, and 6,577 swine. The market this week exhibits an advance in price in sheep and beeves. The receipts of cattle are above 800 heavier than the previous week. Those offered at Forty-fourth-street show an improvement in quality over a few previous markets, yet a large amount of inferior stock is still brought in. The market has been a favorable one for drovers and brokers, even at an advance of ½c.@1c. ⅌ lb., and large estimates of weight. Sales have been tolerably active, and the yards well cleared. While medium to good bullocks have sold at 14½c.@17¾c., really choice beeves, superior in quality to the best of last week, have run up to 19c., and some doubtless to 19½c. net. Thin stock has been offered at 8c. to about 14c. Good sheep show an advance of about 1c., the best stock having sold yesterday as high as 8½c.; poor sheep worth about 6¾c.; lambs, 9c.@10½c. generally—11c. for the more choice. Hogs show a decline, while the receipts are comparatively light; prime corn-fed reported at 11¾c.@12c.; still-fed, 11½c.@11¾c.

The Trying Time for the Union Party.

The brief time before the Presidential election will test, as never before, the stamina of the Union party. Hitherto it has floated along on the war spirit of the people without any very dangerous trial. In the beginning of the war it made its start as a party expressly pledged to the maintenance of an unbroken nationality at whatever price of treasure and blood. It appealed to every patriotic principle and instinct of the people, and almost always found an easy triumph. When beaten at all, it was only by the deception of its adversaries in stealing into its camp and assuming its own Union watchwords. There never has been a time in which the great majority of the people has designedly swerved from the aim for which the party was expressly organized—the perpetuation of an undivided Republic.

But the close approach of the Presidential election is subjecting the party to new trials. Mr. LINCOLN has been nominated for a reëlection because his position and policy had identified him peculiarly with the Union cause, and because it was deemed that his reëlection would most significantly declare to the South and to the world the unalterable determination of the loyal majority of the country to subdue the rebellion and save the nation. These were the best of reasons. They made his renomination almost a civil necessity. But it brought with it its disadvantages. It is not morally possible that this Government can be administered by any man for four years without disappointing and offending individuals who begun as friends of the Administration. There are always diverse opinions and desires in every party, which cannot all be satisfied; and from the time of WASHINGTON down there has been no Administration which has not bred thousands of malcontents within the party which sustained it. President LINCOLN, instead of forming an exception, has produced these private griefs in the same proportion as the policies which have been pressed upon him have been peculiarly multiform and important. There was no such thing as harmonizing them. The President could only adopt the line of action best suited to the emergency in his judgment, and of course, on each occasion, dissatisfied those whose judgment was different. Then again the war has put in his hands the distribution of far more offices, both civil and military, than any other President has ever possessed. He has been obliged to make and unmake appointments in the public service to an unprecedented extent. It has long been a political maxim that every such executive act alienates twice as many as it satisfies. The Union party in renominating Mr. LINCOLN has to assume not only the drawback of the personal estrangements springing from such causes, but also the drawback of the President's positive errors. No rational man denies that he has committed such errors. He is human, and therefore abundantly fallible. A fair man will fairly weigh these errors against those which it might be fairly presumed would be committed by any mortal in his trying place. But there is no small portion of the voting community who do not judge in this way, but are ready to condemn Mr. LINCOLN for his mistakes in office, and give confidence to some other man for having made no mistakes out of office. Had the Union party nominated a new man, it would have had a clearer record for its candidate, so far as the past is concerned. As regards a certain class of voters, this would have been an advantage, though it is manifest to every thinking man, that the experience he has now acquired would probably exempt Mr. LINCOLN to a greater extent, from mistakes during the next Presidential term, than could be reasonably expected in the case of any fresh incumbent without experience. There is not a General in the field who has not at times made mistakes. We should be to-day without a solitary Commander were all dismissed who had erred; yet there will be tens of thousands who will be for dismissing Mr. LINCOLN for no other reason. These imperfections, incident to all humanity, will be used, with not a little effect, to chill the ardor of even every good man for the cause.

There is not only this great danger of dissension in the Union party, but the Copperheads, it is certain, will attack with greater insidiousness and ranker virulence than ever. They know that this is their last chance. If Mr. LINCOLN is reëlected, it is certain that the war policy will be maintained, until it is carried through to its legitimate termination. The same vote that elects him will in all probability secure a House of Representatives as staunch as he, and the Government would move on with unimpeded, resistless power in its work of putting down the rebellion. What the Copperheads can ever do, they must attempt during the first two Fall months. The Union party should prepare itself for a political campaign, after the Copperhead nomination is made, of an intensity never perhaps equaled in the political history of the country. It is foolish to calculate upon their inability to agree upon a common candidate. With all their discord, hatred of the Union party is still their master passion. We may rely upon it that they will find some way of compounding their differences, and combining every art and every energy of every section of the party to compass our defeat. The rebels will play the part of good allies so far as they can. Their presses everywhere evince that they have the defeat of Mr. LINCOLN quite as much at heart as the Copperheads themselves. Of course they can only indirectly engage in this political campaign, but for all that they will prove serviceable auxiliaries to the Copperheads, and make the combined opposition to Mr. LINCOLN very formidable.

All true Union men should clearly understand the various dangers which threaten the Union party. Over-confidence is always weak; and, in this case, it might prove fatal. From now until election, every member of the party should study to promote its harmony, to compact its organization, to fire its spirit. No tolerance should be shown to complaints or croakings; for these always relate to points of minor consequence, without claim when vital concerns are at stake. It has been the deliberate judgment of the Union party, affirmed in regular convention with a unanimity almost unparalleled in such bodies, that Mr. LINCOLN, under existing circumstances, is the most expedient candidate for the Union cause. That of itself should be sufficient to enlist for him the earnest support of every true Union man.

An Armistice—The Last Hope of the Rebels.

It is by this time beginning to dawn on the rebel public that it is not quite so certain as it seemed last Spring, that if the Confederacy could only hold out for this Summer, its independence would be achieved. It is evident from the tone of the press that they are beginning to doubt whether the North is really physically exhausted, and whether the men and money cannot be found for another campaign, if necessary. They are not quite as incredulous as they used to be, as to the possibility of raising another army of "Lincolnites," so their thoughts are turned more and more to the chances of electing a peace President, or even a President in favor of carrying on the war "gently," of "trying what can be done by negotiation." Next to peace, they desire of all things—the very thing for which Northern Copperheads are constantly clamoring—an armistice and time to talk. An armistice means, of course, delay, and delay is the very thing for which LEE is now fighting.

He has been all along doing what jockies call "riding a waiting race." The end and aim of all his strategy, except the two brushes he has made into Maryland, has been to oppose barriers to the Northern advance, or, in other words, to retard them in the accomplishment of their object. He has rarely assumed the offensive, rarely sought to force the fighting, or to hurry matters to a conclusion. On the contrary, he has generally been content to bide *our* time, to sit down before us, to wait there, without firing a shot, as long as *we* pleased. And the reason is simple. The South is in possession of the object in dispute. In merely holding her territory and keeping her Government unbroken, her aim is attained, She holds, before the world and before us, the position of a *de facto* independent Power. More than this, victory, practically, could not give her. The burden of proving our case, of moving, of fighting, lies on us; and every day we fail to move or fight to some purpose, is so much gain to the enemy.

An armistice, therefore—that is, a prolonged cessation of hostilities, not for the purpose of arranging terms of peace—for this can only be, when the basis on which peace is to be made has been previously agreed on—but for the purpose merely of talking about peace, saying our say and hearing what the Confederates have to say, would serve precisely the same purpose for LEE as a formidable line of intrenchments, and a still better one, for it would entail no fatigue on his men. It would keep Gen. SHERMAN inactive, with the expenses of the war, on which the Richmond press relies to ruin us, still running on, with half a million of men still withheld from productive labor, and with the Confederacy still in existence, and because in existence, still triumphant. A battle won could not give LEE more than this, for he does not seek the conquest of the North.

There is still another way in which an armistice would affect the North and South very unequally. The South has never been a commercial country. The trade which she had is gone; her currency is gone; her white population are in the army, and her black men are engaged in raising food for them. No possible delay, or reverse, or uncertainty, can now affect her commerce or business operations unfavorably, for the simple reason that she has none.

But the North is very differently situated. We are emphatically a commercial country, and all delay and uncertainty causes us enormous loss. The actual uncertainty of the war causes, by the stoppage that it puts on all plans which require time for further completion, immense losses every month—for in a trading community, not to gain is to lose. It is, therefore, of the highest importance to us not so much to stop the fighting, as to put the result of the fighting beyond doubt at the earliest possible moment. It is of comparatively small importance to the business world to have the war end now; it is of the utmost importance to know when and how it will end. Thus an armistice, such as our Copperhead brethren propose, and such as a Copperhead President would furnish, and our Southern brethren" desire, would surround with thicker mist than ever. The talking would be just as costly to us as fighting, while to the South the time spent in it would be so much saved. The only armistice we can ever consent to is an armistice *to arrange details.* The main question must be settled before hostilities are suspended even for a day.

The Victory in Mobile Bay.

Admiral FARRAGUT and Gen. GRANGER appear to be resolved on completing the task they have begun. Fort Gaines surrendered unconditionally, on the morning of the 8th, with fifty-six commissioned officers, eight hundred and eighteen enlisted men, its entire armament of twenty-six guns, and twelve months' provisions. Fort Powell at the same time was deserted by its garrison, who left behind eighteen guns, ready for use in the National service. Fort Morgan temporarily holds out; but Gen. GRANGER having once provided for the garrisoning of Forts Powell and Gaines, will proceed to invest Fort Morgan, if it does not surrender beforehand.

The number of the garrison in Fort Gaines would appear to point to the fact that no inconsiderable dependence must have been placed upon its ability to contest the passage of the channel. It would seem, by the same reasoning, to point also to the conclusion that the inner defences of the harbor are manned less formidably than has been anticipated. Judging from the strength of Fort Gaines in men, and comparing these with the number of guns, we are safe in making an approximate estimate of the garrison of Fort Powell. That estimate would make its strength about five hundred. And again taking into account the force necessary to garrison Fort Morgan—by far the largest of the outer defences of Mobile—it is reasonable to compute that we should find fifteen men additional, which would make the entire strength of the forts over two thousand eight hundred.

Unless, therefore, there is to be a far stouter resistant made at Fort Morgan, than would seem to be likely, it is at least probable that the defensive strength of Mobile, in men and muscle, will be found to have been, in a great measure, expended at these outer fortified posts.

Denmark and Germany—The Terms of Settlement.

Denmark, as will be seen from our European intelligence, has purchased peace by an act of self-spoliation, which shows how entirely, even at the time when she appeared to be most defiant toward her aggressors, and most independent of the opinion of Europe, she relied upon the assistance of one or more of the neutral Powers. Since the final closing of the conference, the Danish army has fought no engagement which deserves the name of a battle. Alsen was given up almost without a struggle. Jutland was overrun by the invader, its people despoiled, its railways and other public works destroyed, and its permanent burdens vastly increased. And yet within little more than a month of the time when hostilities were renewed, Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg have been ceded, body and bones, to the Germans, with no apparent mental reservation whatever. Even Jutland is to remain in possession of the Austro-Prussian troops until all the details of a treaty of peace shall have been concluded and confirmed.

It must surely have been something more than a general presumption that help would come from some quarter, that led the infatuated Danes to reject all the propositions tending toward a settlement, to persist in fighting till her impotence became humiliating, and, after all, to sue for peace on her own account. An agreement to give up Holstein and about one-half, or little more, of Schleswig, would have saved her all the humiliation that has supervened. The neutral Powers would have enforced a settlement two months ago, upon the basis of a surrender of the purely German sections of the Principalities, and saved Jutland from perpetual contiguity with provinces hereafter alien from Denmark proper in their political ties as well as in their sympathies. That Denmark should throw away the cards she held in her hands only two short months ago, would be utterly inexplicable on any other ground than that the British Foreign Secretary had given positive assurance of material aid.

The evidence that the active support of England was promised, indeed crops out in the correspondence and in the reported interviews between Lord COWLEY and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS; and the faith of Denmark in her mentor seems to have remained unshaken till the very eve of the surrender of Alsen, which left the Danish force helpless and incapable of further effort.

The settlement now made, such as it is, may last for a time, but the prime difficulty which urged the two Governments of Vienna and Berlin to take the matter out of the hands of liberal Germany will come up in a new form. Already, Saxony is protesting against the supercedure of Federal by German troops, and the Dresden Chamber has formerly pronounced the act of Prussia "*an outrage upon the honor of the German troops.*" Denmark may yet be avenged upon her enemies.

The Resumption of Operations on the James River.

A reasonable success in army operations can seldom eventuate without the honest report thereof being first anticipated by a series of exaggerated rumors. The satisfactory intelligence of a movement executed under the direction of Gen. HANCOCK at Deep Bottom on Saturday and Sunday last, was magnified yesterday by one of the evening papers into an assault upon Fort Darling, and its capture, along with fifteen hundred prisoners.

The story, truthfully told, appears to be that the Second Corps, with detachments from the Eleventh and Ninth, landed at Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James River, surprised the enemy's force, consisting of several hundred rebel soldiers stationed there, took a large number of these prisoners, and captured six of their guns and two mortars. The movement seems to have been effected without exciting the suspicions of the rebel General, and the task having been assigned to a thorough executive officer, its execution was naturally vigorous and successful.

Whether the movement resolves itself into a siege of Fort Darling, (which is exceedingly unlikely) or into a reconnoissance which shall determine the enemy's strength on the north side of the river, we have good assurance that in HANCOCK'S hands it will be effectually carried out. It is, however, proper to caution the public against looking for results which cannot possibly have entered into the mind of the Commanding-General, and the expectation of which must necessarily lead to disappointment. The prime satisfaction to be had from this intelligence is, that the Army of the Potomac still retains its old vigor and spirit, and that in the hands of trusted leaders it will be ready at the proper moment to outshine the most brilliant of its past achievements.

THE NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

Nature of the Contest—The Issue and What Depends Upon it.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your number of July 28, under the head of "Rebel Schemes of Disunion," you exhibit the *folly*—the madness, rather—of any adjustment of the great questions at issue by anything short of an absolute *conquest over the Southern Rebellion*, very forcibly in the following terms:

> "We are certainly far from imagining that any considerable portion of the people of the North can be seriously influenced by any pictures of clusters of happy trading confederacies on this continent, which the rebels or their tools have wit enough to sketch. But we think it not unlikely that there may be some who, weary of the fray, sick of the inevitable disappointments of war, cowed and alarmed by the occasional glimpses which we get even now, through the smoke of the battle-field, of that great troubled sea of agitation and confusion, on which peace, when it comes, is sure to launch us for a while, may be beguiled into thinking that rest, peace, liberty and prosperity, all substantial blessings of life, in short, may be found by belonging to any one of the two or half dozen confederacies which might be constructed out of the ruins of the United States; that, in short, the loss of the Union, perhaps, after all, involves nothing more than the loss of the barren honor of being the citizen of a monster Republic. On the minor dangers that are wrapped up in this miserable delusion we have neither time nor space to dwell here.
>
> But there is one thing which all those who ever find themselves fainting under the burdens and heat of the day, and who find themselves soothed by the voice of rebel charmers, would do well to remember, and that is, that two or more confederacies—some slave, some free, some manufacturing, some agricultural, some inland, some maritime—mean war, perennial war; war embittered by the community of language, and religion, and race, and traditions, and by the absence of all natural boundaries—a war which every time it broke out, even after five hundred years of separation, would still be civil war, and have 'the primal eldest curse upon it.' They would mean an endless series of efforts to preserve 'the balance of power. The English press already chuckles over its commencement, as a check to the ambition of the more powerful States, by combinations, on the part of the others, among themselves and with foreigners. The notion that, as we have not been able to live in peace with the South in the Union, we could live in peace with it out of the Union, is a strange, wild dream; and, if the Northern people are ever induced by the band of desperate adventurers who are now preaching it, to place the smallest faith in it, it will be a very conclusive proof of our incapacity for self-government. It cannot be too often repeated that, while the evils we suffer from the prolongation of the present war are well defined and may be said to be well known, the evils we should encounter by a peace based on anything but the restoration of the Union, are vast, various, unknown, innumerable.
>
> We hear a great deal about the fanaticism of trying to subdue the South, but the wildest Abolitionist who advocates it is a sensible and sober man compared to the desperadoes who ask us, with the history of the world before us, to try the experiment of a congeries of petty republics."

This is one view of the case—most impressive—and yet the most *favorable that can be taken.* Admit that each of the new nationalities or "confederacies" goes on its own course unambitious of conquest or predominance over the others, (a gratuitous and improbable supposition,) interfering with the others no more than the perpetually recurring *wars*, you so correctly predict, compel; and the condition to which we will have arrived is one which should make every patriotic man—nay, every *unpatriotic* man, even, who has but a heart to appreciate and long for "rest, peace, liberty and prosperity"—shudder and recoil from. *Permanent* peace, through which alone permanent "rest, liberty and prosperity" can be attained, is simply out of the question under such circumstances.

Permanent peace is not known even in Europe, where the various nationalities have been more or less clearly defined for centuries; where, also, their rival interests have been, over and over, *settled* by the issues of war and by solemn treaties, and where differences of race, language and manners, constitute clear defining limits of nationalities. How could it be attained in this country, (divided into distinct confederacies,) where, on separating, there would be so many rival interests to adjust, envenomed questions to dispose of, deadly jealousies to allay? These things *might*, perhaps, be slurred over for the moment, by that same pusillanimity which would blind itself to the future for the sake of a delusive *present* peace; but these interests, questions and jealousies would yet *exist* and become the sure and fruitful sources of discord and war.

But, to me, there is a graver aspect to this question of peaceful separation. Whatever form such a separation should take, the most favorable one, for us, is that but two separate confederacies ensue—the "North" and the "South;" in other words, that the rebellious States succeed in establishing their independence, while the loyal States retain their integrity as *one* Government, retaining the title, Constitution and traditions of the "United States." Now, what will be the result of such a "peace" so longed for, on *such terms? Delusive*, it will prove as already stated; but the same shortsightedness, on our part, which would accept it—the reasonable aversion always entertained by us to a predominant military power in the State—the lust of office and the greed of wealth, (with the ease, pleasures and luxuries which it brings,) the sectional and political differences, &c., &c., will prevent any adequate military organization and preparation for the renewed contests which must ensue.

Far different will it be, with the South. All power, civil and military, concentrated in the hands of the oligarchs, who have so ruthlessly trampled under foot the rights of the "people," and who, by the success of their daring schemes, will have been rendered more daring (as the attainment of despotic power will have rendered unnecessary even the simulated show of deference to the peoples' will.) These same men will erect and organize the most formidable military power the world has yet seen. *They* well know that "peaceful separation" means perpetual war. *They* well know that the conditions of future successful maintainance of "their rights" are all contained in one word—"force." They will know it, and *can and will act* accordingly. As clay in the hands of the potter, "the South"—its men and its material resources—is theirs to manipulate at will.

There will be, indeed, at the North, some feeble national consciousness that the struggle must be renewed. Individuals will realize the truth; legislators will harangue to the same effect, and the annual messages of our Chief Magistrates (of the nation and of the several States) will be burdened with the theme, with what inadequate results we can easily predict, for experience has taught us.

As the man who would attain the maximum of physical strength and be apt for contests of the ring, must renounce much that constitutes the moral and intellectual being, and *all* that makes the *gentleman*, so the nation which would attain the maximum of military power must renounce freedom, liberty and equal rights, and submit to an absolute despotism.

As a trained athlete "the South" will meet us in our next contest. As a strong but untrained and unskilled man, we shall meet her. The final probable result deserves to be well pondered. Unsuccessful wars, increased debt, lost territories, will dishearten and demoralize some, and exacerbate others. Mutual recriminations and divergent interests will destroy all harmony. The East will separate from the West, and State from State, while, by the force of arms or other causes, portion after portion is absorbed, and added to the Southern hideous and slave-founded despotism.

Then we may see, and in a very few years, the glorious consummation so dear to every Southern heart, so longed for by every Northern and Border State Secessionist—the South in possession of "HER RIGHTS!"

Ye who have *yet* a country, whose souls are not so wholly "dead" that there is yet a throb of emotion at the sentiment, "This is my own, my native land," and who can find no place for such a sentiment in the thought of a country rent asunder, distracted by war, or trodden under the heels of a hideous despotism, ponder well these hints, and, when beset by the temptation, for peace's sake, to let the guilty South "go in peace," banish the thought, and say: "War till our children are gray-headed, rather than that this rebellion should triumph!"

The Southern leaders perfectly comprehend these things. They well know that the concession of their "independence" by the United States is not merely the attainment of the right to call themselves a separate nation, but that it is the accomplishment of all that they daringly aimed at in the beginning—the triumph of Southern principles and Southern arms over the institutions of the United States. It is sheer credulity to attribute to these daring but sagacious men the design of merely attempting to establish Southern "independence," with the fond idea of two nationalities, thus established, living together in that harmony from which future peace and prosperity could alone ensue.

That there shall be peace and prosperity hereafter, one of the two sections *must triumph* over the other. What *kind* of prosperity it shall be depends upon *which* attains that triumph. Whether, with the North, we shall have free Government and equal rights to all men; or, with the South, a Government based on Slavery and on the privileges of a caste, which scornfully denies equal rights to men of its own race.

Men of the North, again I urge, ponder well these things! There can be no fitter time than the present, when, according to the ironical but significant words of the Richmond *Examiner*, "EARLY has gone over to stump the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland *for the Peace Party.*"

B.

Don Carlos Buell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While I am pleased to see that Don CARLOS BUELL'S published letter defining his position, has not failed to call forth the public condemnation that it deserves for its traitorous tendency, its unsoldier-like and insubordinate sentiments, and its whole tone of petty spitefulness for fancied personal grievances, I am surprised that no notice has been taken (not even by Professor MAHAN) of the great falsity that destroys, at once, what little dignity he might claim for his position, had he really resigned, as he states, because he "*believes the policy and means with which the war was being prosecuted were discreditable to the nation and a stain upon civilization.*" Unpardonable as is such expressions of disapproval in an American citizen, and especially in one who had been a trusted servant of the Government, paid to carry out a "*work*" to which, for many months, he at least pretended to "*lend his hand.*"

But Don CARLOS BUELL did not resign for the above-quoted reasons, for the war policy of the Government was the same eighteen months before his resignation that it is now; and during all this period his "*higher motive*" slept under the soothing influence of a Major-General's pay and emoluments, and until (in consequence of having twice refused commands tendered him) he was reduced to his lineal rank of Colonel in the Adjutant-General's Department of the Regular army—until then he did not offer his resignation, and did not discover "*that the cause was robbed of its sanctity.*"

The simple facts are, that as long as he could remain an inactive Major-General, drawing his $6,000 a year, he was content "*to struggle on in a position which might otherwise have been filled by a less scrupulous (?) man,*" that he "*might mitigate some of the calamities he could not wholly prevent,*"—in plain English, might palsy that splendid army intrusted to him, and give all possible aid and comfort to the enemy; but when, for disobedience, he was reduced to his legitimate rank of Colonel, his humane purpose evaporated, he tendered his resignation and seized the occasion to give vent at once to his private and petty spite and his disloyalty, and to show himself in his true colors, another semi-traitor, clogging the efforts of his struggling country.

A FEMALE OBSERVER.

Thanks to Admiral Farragut.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following to Admiral FARRAGUT:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1864.

SIR: Your dispatch of the 5th instant, stating that you had on the morning of that day entered Mobile Bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines, and encountering and overcoming the rebel fleet, I had the satisfaction to receive this day. Some preliminary account of your operations had previously reached us through rebel channels.

Again it is my pleasure and my duty to congratulate you and your brave associates on an achievement unequaled in our service by any other commander, and only surpassed by that unparalleled naval triumph of the squadron under your command in the Spring of 1862, when, proceeding up the Mississippi, you passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and overcoming all obstructions, captured New-Orleans, and restored unobstructed navigation to the commercial emporium of the great central valley of the Union. The Bay of Mobile was not only fortified and guarded by forts and batteries on the shore, and by submerged obstructions; but the rebels had also collected there a formidable fleet, commanded by their highest naval officer, a former Captain in the Union navy, who, false to the Government and the Union, had deserted his country in the hour of peril, and leveled his guns against the flag which it was his duty to have defended.

The possession of Mobile Bay, which you have acquired, will close the illicit traffic which has been carried on by running the blockade in that part of the Gulf, and gives point and value to the success you have achieved.

Great results in war are seldom attained without great risks, and it was not expected that the harbor of Mobile would be secured without disaster. The loss of the gallant CRAVEN and his brave companions, with the *Tecumseh*, a vessel that was impenetrable to the guns of Fort Morgan, by a concealed torpedo, was a casualty against which no human foresight could guard. While the nation awards cheerful honors to the living, she will ever hold in grateful remembrance the memory of the gallant and lamented dead, who periled their lives for their country and died in her cause.

To you and the brave officers and sailors of your squadron who participated in this great achievement, the department tenders its thanks and those of the Government and country.

Very respectfully, &c.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Rear Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT, Commanding, &c.

Letter to James Buel, Esq.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1864.

SIR: Your letter of the 6th inst. is at hand, in which you state that the Directors of the Importers' and Traders' Bank declared in the month of June a dividend of profit for the six months ending June 30, but not to be payable to the stockholders until the first day of July, 1864.

In opposition to the ruling of this office, it is contended on behalf of the bank that this dividend is properly taxable only under the old law, and consequently at the rate of three per centum.

In construing the Internal Revenue Act, where the meaning of Congress is doubtful or obscure, I have endeavored to make the law operative as equally uniform as possible, believing that the intention of Congress will be best answered in that way.

The 12th section of the act of June 30, 1864, enacts "That there shall be levied and collected a duty of five per centum on all dividends in scrip or money thereafter declared due, and whenever the same shall be payable."

The inquiry naturally arises as to the meaning of "thereafter" in this passage. Permit me to refer you to the original act of 1862, section 82.

"*And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of July, 1862, there shall be levied, collected and paid by all banks, &c., &c., on all dividends in scrip or money *thereafter* declared due or paid, &c., &c."

In this case the word thereafter has a definite, unquestionable meaning. The section commences by stating the time when it is to take effect. This day has no reference to the approval of the act by the President, although it accidentally occurred on that day.

In preparing the present Internal Revenue Law, the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives appear in many passages to have adopted as a foundation the language employed in the former act, and having in this case removed the date at the commencement of the section, I am constrained to believe that the word "thereafter" is virtually erased, and that the omission to make the erasure in the draft prepared for engrossing was purely a clerical error. It appears to me that the word is merely insensible as it stands, and that though by an effort of ingenuity a meaning may be ascribed to it, the more reasonable and proper course is to give it no effect in the interpretation. Striking it from the text we have the enactment "that a duty of five per centum shall be collected on all dividends in scrip or money declared due, and whenever the same shall be payable."

That such a ruling is in unison with the spirit of the act of June 30, 1864, and the intention of the framers, I invoke your attention to the 122d section, imposing a like duty of five per centum on the dividends of railroad, canal and turnpike companies.

It is there enacted, "That any such company that *may have* declared any dividend in scrip or money, due or payable, &c., &c., shall be subject to and pay a duty of five per centum on the amount of such dividend, *whenever the same shall be payable*.

The language here employed is clear and unquestionable. No doubt can be reasonably entertained that the dividend of a railroad, canal or turnpike company, not payable until after the act was approved, is subject to a duty of five per centum, without regard to the time when said dividend was declared.

I find myself unable to believe that Congress intended any distinction between a railroad company and a bank in this form of taxation, and I am of opinion that the evidently accidental reiteration of the meaningless word "thereafter" in the 120th section of the act of June 30th, 1864, furnishes no just ground for such discrimination.

The conclusion thus drawn is deemed to be most in unison with the general spirit of the act, and the most favorable to the banking and insurance companies, that the circumstances of the case will permit.

If the word "thereafter" is not rejected as insensible, and we seek to find in the context some date to which it may be supposed to have reference, we shall fail to find it anywhere else than in the preceding section (119) concerning the duties on incomes to which section the one under consideration is in some degree analogous. The provisions, indeed, bear so far on the same general subject, that the payment of the tax imposed by the one is allowed as a credit against the charge of the other. In that section a certain date is specified. It prescribes that the duties on incomes shall be levied on the first day of May. If the word "therefore" is to be considered as referring to any date, it must be to that, for it is the last that appears in the context to relate to the subject of levying the tax; and it is the only one with which it has even a remote connection in sense. Assuming it to have such a reference it would follow that all dividends declared, after the first day of May, shall be taxed five per cent. This would be no better for your bank and would retro-act to an extent which, I am persuaded, Congress did not intend.

As the 122d section very clearly expresses the increased duty of five per cent. only upon such dividends of railroad, canal and turnpike companies as are payable to stockholders after the passage of the act, I feel satisfied that Congress intended to place on the same footing all institutions which are required to account for a tax upon their dividends.

If the word "dividend" be understood as a declared dividend, and the phrase, "thereafter declared due," be accepted as referring to the period at which the dividend previously declared shall become due, or, in other words, demandable by the [illegible] stockholder, effect will be given to every word; but the sense will not be different from that we have attributed to the provision by the rejection of "thereafter." The proper view of the subject is the broad view. The sense of the statute is not to be reached by hair-splitting or by acute criticism on records.

You are, doubtless, aware that in requiring the bank to pay this tax and authorizing its retention from the stockholder, that the Government thus collects a portion of the individual income tax, and the stockholder is permitted to make a suitable deduction from his personal return to the assessor for that portion of his income from which the tax has been duly withheld by the bank; and, also, that the income tax for the entire year 1864, will be five per centum.

With the understanding by the Assessor that from all bank and railroad dividends payable to stockholders prior to July 1, 1864, a duty of three per cent. has been deducted, and that all dividends made payable on or after that day have borne the duty of five per cent., it will be far easier to determine what the just and impartial administration of the law requires. But you argue ignorance of the law, and consequently but three per cent. has been deducted. I surely need not inform you that the plea of ignorance can never be accepted in excuse for non-compliance with law. And furthermore, in this instance, the Internal Revenue Act was before Congress for several months, proposing from the first the duty of five per centum, and that at no time was there any serious intention of changing the rate. I cannot suppose the banking interest of New-York City to have been wholly inattentive to the proceedings of Congress, or that it was not fully aware that the passage and approval of the act would immediately raise the rate of taxation. Certainly this was understood by an officer from one of the Banks of your City, who chanced to be in Washington during the closing days of legislation, and telegraphed home to make the semi-annual dividend payable on the 29th of June.

You argue that the semi-annual accounts are closed, the stockholders credited with $60,000, and the proportional sum of $1,855 67-100 been set aside as the Government tax of three per cent. That is, there has been declared a dividend of $61,855 67-100, and you have proceeded to pay out 97 per centum thereof to the stockholders. Under these circumstances, if required to return the dividend at five per cent, you desire to know from whence the additional two per cent is to be obtained.

I conceive the evil you apprehend to be purely imaginary. The managers of the Bank are directly authorized by law to deduct and withhold the duty of five per cent. For the convenience of the dividend paying institutions under the old law, it was decided that the stockholders might receive whatever amount the managers chose to pay them exempt from further taxation, provided the Government received from the institution the proportional amount of tax. That is, the following proportion should be sustained as 97 is to 3, so is the amount paid to stockholders to the amount of internal revenue tax due to the Government. Under the new law it is necessary only to substitute 95 to 5 for 97 to 3; and, as the Importers' & Traders' Bank, in common with more than three-quarters of the banking-institutions of the country, chooses to adopt this formula instead of making a deduction from each stockholders' dividend; and, as furthermore, whether the tax was three or five per cent., the bank would have paid to the stockholder the full sum of $60,000, the spirit of the law can be complied with without any serious inconvenience to the bank.

Inclosed you will find blanks for making return under the act of June 30, 1864. The statement is to be made in duplicate before the assessor of internal revenue in your district, or before one of his assistants. One statement, with the amount of tax due, you will please forward to this office at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,
——— ———, Commissioner.

To JAMES BUELL, Esq., Cashier, Importers' & Traders' Bank, New-York City.

Maine Democratic State Convention.

BANGOR, Maine, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The Democratic State Convention was held in this city to-day. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic. Eight hundred and sixty-one delegates, representing four hundred towns, were present. JONATHAN SMITH, of Westbrook, was present. Hon. JAMES W. BRADBURY, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Democratic party is, and ever has been, the true Union party of the country. Under its conservative principles and enlightened policy, the United States have hitherto been preserved in concord and in strength, our territory has been extended, our resources developed, our wealth increased, the rights of the United States and people been maintained, public peace and domestic tranquillity secured, and the respect of the world for our free government established; and, God helping us, this Union we will maintain intact, and hand it down as a priceless heritage to our posterity.

Resolved, That the existing fratricidal and calamitous war is the result of the political ascendency in power of fanatical factions and extremists; that the deliberate invasion by the National Administration of the rights of the States, the elective franchise, the freedom of the press, and personal security of the citizens, and its avowed purpose to prosecute this war for the abolition of slavery, or until that institution shall be abandoned, exhibits a policy at once unconstitutional and revolutionary, and in direct violation of the most solemn pledges of the President, when he entered on the duties of his office, and of the unanimous voice of Congress, when it resolved that "this war was not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for the purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for overthrowing or interfering with the rights and established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and preserve the Union, with all the dignity of equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and when these objects are attained the war ought to cease."

Resolved, That the only ground of hope for the preservation of the Union under the Constitution and of maintaining the rights of the people and of the States and of receiving an honorable peace is by expelling from power the present corrupt, imbecile and revolutionary Administration and substituting in its place an Administration which will conduct the Government according to the requirements of the Constitution and to protect all parties in the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights, privileges and immunities.

Resolved, That the Administration, by its corruption and imbecility, has shown itself incapable of a successful prosecution of the war, and from its levity, tergiversation and bad faith is manifestly incapable of negotiating an honorable peace.

Resolved, That we stand where the democracy always have stood, in favor of the constitution and of the rights of the States and the people, and of the entire Union in all its integrity, and of an honorable peace at the earliest practicable moment.

GRAHAM L. BOYNTON withdrew his name from the Convention in favor of Hon. JAMES HOWARD, of Portland, who was unanimously adopted as a candidate for Governor. Hon. W. P. HAINES, of Biddeford, and ADAMS TREAT, of Frankfort, were nominated for Electors.

The resolutions are understood to be a compromise between the peace and war wings of the party, and the nomination of Mr. HOWARD the result of the compromise.

The Excursion of the Congressional Committee.

BELFAST, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The Congressional Committee left Bangor at 8:30 o'clock this morning, the citizens having revictualed the cutter for the remainder of the cruise, as was done in Portland in starting for Bangor. The party stopped at Fort Knox, at Bucksport, and visited the fort at 10:45 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock arrived at Castine, where they were entertained by a collation in the grove at the Block House, on the Point. Having viewed the batteries at Castine, the party started back for Belfast, where they arrived at 7 P. M. They were received by the city Government at Pierce's Hall, Mayor JEWETT welcoming the party, and the members were invited to private residences. This evening a soirée is being given at Pierce's Hall.

From Nashville.

MOVEMENTS OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 15.

Several correspondents of different newspapers have arrived here from below. They anticipate no early movements of importance by our forces.

Steamboat Sunk on the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The steamer *Gladiator*, from St. Louis, for New-Orleans, loaded with Government freight, struck a rock in the Mississippi River, thirty miles above here, yesterday, and sunk to her main deck. She can doubtless be raised.

The Brig James Crosby.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The brig *A. C. Titcomb*, from New-Orleans, has arrived here. She reports as follows: On the 14th inst., off Cape Cod, fell in with the brig *James Crosby*, full of water, before reported abandoned. Took her in tow, and brought her to this port.

Deserters Coming into our Lines.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Deserters are continually coming into our lines, while others avail themselves of opportunities to clandestinely return to their homes.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Boston banks for the week:

Capital Stock	$29,381,700
Loans and Discounts	61,175,000
Specie	5,666,000
Due from other Banks	12,799,000
Due to other Banks	9,856,000
Deposits	27,774,000
Circulation	9,539,000

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Gov. A. W. Randall, from Washington; Col. C. D. MacDougall, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment New-York Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. J. S. Chandon, Little Rock, Ark.; Capt. Hohn and wife, Boston; Dr. Wm. B. Mann and C. W. Clapp, U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Chas. Wilson, Montreal; and Capt. W. F. Hall, New-York, are at the New-York Hotel.

Mortimer Smith, Louisville, Kentucky; D. Whalen and Edwin Welles, United States Navy; and H. A. Brigham, Watervliet Arsenal, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Baron de Stœkel, Russian Minister to the United States, left the Clarendon Hotel on Saturday afternoon for the Pequot House, New-London, Conn., where his family are spending the Summer.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Grand Ball of the Season.

UNION HALL SARATOGA.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19.

W. W. LELAND & CO.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Lyons Pure

OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,

by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

To Everybody.

Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.

THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,

the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Trusses, &c.—The celebrated "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS." For curing RUPTURE, is the BEST in the WORLD. "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER," For FEMALES, is CELEBRATED for its sustaining power. BRACES unrivaled. GREGORY & CO.,
No. 609 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for Silver Plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 441 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

AYMAR—MYER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 16, in St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, JOHN J. AYMAR to MARY C. B. MYER, daughter of the late Lawrence Myer, Esq., of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ALDRICH.—Suddenly, from an accident, at North Reading, Mass., on Friday, Aug. 12, [illegible] RAYNER ALDRICH, daughter of the late Edwin R. Aldrich, of Brooklyn, aged 8 years and 3 months.

Funeral services at the residence of John F. McCoy, Washington-av., between Fulton and Gates avs., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ALDEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 14, JOSEPH L. ALDEN.

Funeral from the House of Prayer, Newark, at 4 o'clock P. M., this day, (Wednesday,) 17th inst.

BLACKWELL.—At Astoria, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, JOSEPH G. R. BLACKWELL, of the firm of Blackwells & Burr, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, James Tisdale, at Astoria, this day, (Wednesday,) 17th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The steamboat *Sylvan Grove* leaves Peck-slip at 4:15 P. M., and 8th-st. at 4:25 P. M.

BUNKER.—Killed before Petersburgh, Va., on Saturday, Aug. 13, First Lieut. CHARLES H. BUNKER, Company H, Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, in the 24th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

CARMAN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 16, Miss SARAH CARMAN.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Isaac M. Hand, Milburn, N. J., on Thursday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

ELLIOT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 16, CARRIE AUGUSTINE, infant daughter of Dr. James W. and Carrie J. Elliot, aged 1 year and 1 day.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 11 Abingdon-square, on Thursday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLMSTEAD.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 16, AGNES MARY, youngest daughter of Dwight H. and Maria N. Olmstead, aged 19 months and 16 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 235 West 52d-st., on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RENAULT.—At Hastings, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 15, ALFRED G. RENAULT, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Vincent de Paul's Church, West 23d-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

VAN WAGENEN.—At Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Aug. 13, MARY, widow of the late Hubert Van Wagenen, in the 79th year of her age.

YARD.—On Monday, Aug. 15, SARAH C. JORDAN, wife of W. S. Yard, and daughter of the late Thomas D. Jordan, of Jersey City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, John S. Sauzade, No. 136 Barrow-st., Jersey City.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

YERKS.—At Tarrytown, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, ELIJAH YERKS, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of Joseph Coles, on Thursday, Aug. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Tarrytown Depot for the train leaving Chambers-st, at 10 o'clock A. M., due at Tarrytown at 11:28.

SIMS.—Killed on Saturday, July 30, in the assault upon Petersburgh, Va., Capt. SAMUEL H. SIMS, Company G, Fifty-first New-York Veteran Volunteers, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Rev. Mr. Bartlett's Church, Elm-place, near Fulton-av., to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of Hill Grove Lodge No. 540 F. and A. M., are requested to meet at the Lodge-room, corner of Myrtle and Kent avs., on Wednesday next, Aug. 19, at 12 o'clock M., to pay the last honors to Brother Capt. SAMUEL H. SIMS, Company G, Fifty-first Regiment New-York Veteran Volunteers. Other Lodges and the members of the fraternity are respectfully invited to join the ceremonies from the Rev. Dr. Bartlett's Church, Elm-place, at 2 o'clock P. M., in regalia.

By order of the W. M.
MUNN, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH N. G. S. N. Y.,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 15, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The commissioned officers of this regiment are ordered to assemble at headquarters on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in full uniform, and wearing the usual badges of mourning, for the purpose of joining in the funeral escort to the remains of our late brother officer, SAMUEL H. SIMS. By order.

Col. JNO. B. WOODWARD.
ROBT. B. WOODWARD, Lieutenant and Adjutant.

"B" COMPANY THIRTEENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 15, 1864.

1. This company having been detailed to act as an escort at the funeral of the late Capt. SAMUEL H. SIMS, "G" Company Fifty-first Regiment N. Y. Veteran Volunteers, will assemble in full uniform, (wearing the usual badge of mourning) at the City Armory, on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

2. Capt. Sims was formerly a member of this company, and during the tour of duty in 1861 a Second Lieutenant. Returning he raised a company in the Fifty-first Volunteers, and commanded it during all the campaigns in which the Ninth Army Corps have been engaged, viz: Roanoke Island and North Carolina, the Peninsula, Pope's campaign, Antietam; under Grant, at Vicksburgh and Jackson; and lately with the Army of the Potomac from the Rapidan to Petersburgh, where he was killed in the late unsuccessful assault, on the 30th July.

3. The distinguished services of this gallant officer demand that all possible honor should be shown on the occasion of the last services permitted us to render him. By direction of the Colonel, I respectfully invite members from each company in the regiment to parade with us on Wednesday, the 17th inst., as in first section of this notice.

FRED'K. A. BALDWIN,
Capt. "B" Company, 13th Regt.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CHEVALIER'S

LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS,

Black, White and Red, Four, Five and Six Dollars a set, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEALERS IN

UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO CHARMING BOOKS NOW READY.

I.

THE PRIDE OF LIFE!

BY

JANE, LADY SCOTT.

Daughter-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, and author of "The Hen-Pecked Husband."

Price $1 50 in paper; $2 in cloth.

THE PRIDE OF LIFE. A NOVEL. By JANE, LADY SCOTT. We recur to this new publication because it is a novel far above the ordinary issues of the day. Intensely interesting, it is easily and brilliantly written, the characters being well discriminated, and drawn with a vigorous and skillful touch. The book is fitly called "The Pride of Life," as it is a scathing exposition of that worldliness that is so prominent an element among the more prosperous of mankind everywhere, and more especially in the higher portion of English society. The insane folly of "pride of birth," of undue regard for the world's opinion, of exclusiveness of feeling, that regards everything and everybody without a certain narrow circle as inferior, vulgar, ill-bred and so on—are rebuked with a pen of power; and it is almost a marvel to us that the same class that countenance the contemptible nonsense, can produce such a true-hearted and clear-sighted writer as Lady Scott.

II.

FLIRTATIONS

IN

FASHIONABLE LIFE,

by

CATHARINE SINCLAIR,

Author of "Beatrice," "Modern Accomplishments," Etc.

Price—$1 50 in paper; $2 in cloth.

"The author of Beatrice has displayed her usual ability in this new work. It is one of those rare creations that only make their appearance at long intervals in the literary sky. A work like this cannot fail to leave its mark upon society, and we cordially recommend it to such of our readers as love a really good book. The author deals her blows right and left—exposing the deceit and artifice of fashionable customs, and inculcating lessons that even those whom she wounds must thank her for. This is a rare book—a now-and-then book, and one which shall leave its signature upon the popular tablet. The publishers have done their part liberally, and we have here one of the handsomest and best issues of the finest novels of the present day."

Books sent free of postage on receipt of retail price.

New books issued every week, comprising the most entertaining and absorbing works published, suitable for the parlor, library, sitting-room, railroad, steamboat or soldiers' reading, by the best writers in the world.

Orders solicited from booksellers, canvassers, news agents, sutlers, and all others in want of good and fast-selling books, and they will please send on their orders at once for what they may want of the above.

Address all orders to the publishers,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.,

And they will receive prompt attention.
Send for catalogue and canvassers' circular.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

MARGARET BLOUNT'S NEW NOVEL.

DOWNE RESERVE;

OR

THE MYSTERY AT WISHING WELL.

BY MARGARET BLOUNT.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DARLEY.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

The readers of this really charming and delightful tale enjoy a rich treat. Of all the popular and attractive stories by the same successful author there is not one that equals the fascinating interest which characterizes "Downe Reserve."

Mailed free of postage on receipt of price.
FREDERICK A. BRADY, Publisher,
No. 22 Ann-st., New-York.

MAP OF RICHMOND AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

SHOWING

FORT DARLING

AND

REBEL FORTIFICATIONS.

Price 50 cents.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.

*** Copies sent free, by mail, on receipt of price.

RARE RECEIPTS.—SEVENTEEN LARGE engravings. Tells what to do in certain cases. Every married person should have a copy. Sent free by mail for 25 cents.
HUTCHINSON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—1,000 Standard Books, half calf, at half price; 10,000 Stereoscopic Views, colored, at our price; 100,000 Books, Scientific, Travels, Theology, at your price; 200,000 Photographic Pictures, Engravings, &c., at any price. LEGGAT & BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

EXQUISITE READING—CANDIDE—THE spiciest, wittiest, and most exciting book in the French Language, NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME FULLY TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH. A handsome volume. Cloth, gilt, 85 cents. By mail, securely enveloped, $1. CALVIN BLANCHARD, Publisher,
No. 30 Ann-st., New-York.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

The high premium on gold, and the increased rate of duty on Watches, have greatly diminished the importation of those of Foreign Manufacture; and it is now impossible to purchase a Watch of ENGLISH or SWISS make, except at a FABULOUS PRICE.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
of Waltham, Mass.,

make by far the BEST and absolutely the CHEAPEST Watches in the market; and with the late extensive addition to their Factory, together with the increase of the working power, they have ample facilities for supplying the steadily increasing demand.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Co.,
No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

Manufacturers of

SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE BEING made at the PLANTATION BITTERS by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find *immediate* and permanent relief in these Bitters. But above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon, is a swindler and impostor, and should be immediately reported to us.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

NOTHING BUT NECK TIES.

LOW-PRICED GOODS, IN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,

FOR **JOBBERS.** P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
No. 36 Warren-st.

DIAMOND RINGS,

Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A regular meeting of the Executive Committee of this Club will be held at Headquarters, Broadway, corner 23d-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 17, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
JOHN M. COSTA, Pres't.
ALLAN COOPER, H. G. CARTER, } Secretaries.

GILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five, to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

DEAFNESS,

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.

CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816

BROADWAY.

No. 816

BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even a worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
6 PER CENT. 30 YEAR BONDS

For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS.
SEALED PROPOSALS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1864.

The undersigned will receive, at his office in White Plains, on and before the 20th day of August instant, sealed proposals for the purchase of the whole or any part of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Westchester, under chapter 8 of the laws of 1864, the amount so authorized to be issued being $675,000, the undersigned reserving the right to sell such amount of said bonds as he may deem it to the interest of the said county to sell. The bonds will be for $1,000 each, and draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. No proposal will be received for less than par. The bonds will be paid in classes of $100,000 each, commencing in 1876.
GILBERT S. LYON, County Treasurer.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.
ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.
PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

Parties holding twenty (20) or more fractional, or thirty (30) or more full coupons, maturing on the 1st of September, are requested to hand them in with schedules at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them, on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest department of this office.
JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer United States, *ad int.*

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic,	CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OPDYKE, LOESCHIGK & Co.,	FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq.,	P. W. ENGS, Esq.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:
H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:
GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
R. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials; none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY
OF LAKE SUPERIOR, NO. 30 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—PURSUANT to a resolution of the Board of Directors, ten thousand (10,000) shares of the Company's reserved stock are hereby offered to the shareholders at the par value of $5 per share. The amount for which each shareholder is entitled to subscribe, is one share for every seven shares of his present holding. Application must be made to the Secretary by holders wishing to avail themselves of this privilege, on or before the 25th inst. The entire amount of this stock not taken at that date, will be allotted to the first applicants. The Trustees beg leave to inform the stockholders that the above issue of stock is made to provide means for the speedy opening of the harbor at Lac La Belle, and that parties have already agreed to take all the stock not absorbed by the stockholders in pursuance of the above notice, at its par value. The work on the harbor improvement is contracted for, and will be proceeded with at once.
MATT. TAYLOR, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $600,000; collections made in all parts of the West.
E. AIKEN, President.
E. E. BRAINARD, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN,
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND
FOR WAR PURPOSES.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.

Proposals will be received at the banking house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until 27th August, 1864, 2 o'clock, for $250,000, issued by authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864.

These bonds are all coupon bonds of $500 and $1,000 each, 7 per cent. bonds, and are a very desirable investment. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds.

The proposal will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per hundred dollars therefor, and required to deposit with Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co. the sums awarded to them respectively.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the undersigned committee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied with a deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for, the balance to be paid for upon the delivery of the bonds within ten days' time, or within a reasonable time.

(Signed,)
JOHN BECHTEL,
DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S. WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.

¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC MINING COMPANY, Lake Superior, Michigan.—An assessment of Fifty Cents per share is now due at the office of the Treasurer.
DAVID S. OGDEN, Treasurer,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1864. No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BROOKLYN MINING COMPANY, Lake Superior, Michigan.—An assessment of Fifty Cents per Share is now due at the office of the Treasurer.
DAVID S. OGDEN, Treasurer. No. 9 Nassau-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1864.

FOR SALE.—BONDS BEARING SEVEN PER cent for $10,000, issued by the Township of Highland, Sullivan County, New-York, under authority of the Act of Feb. 9, 1864, payable where the purchaser may prefer—the interest semi-annually—for sale, singly or together, at No. 145 Broadway.
H. BRODHEAD,
Town Agent.

A WIDOW LADY IS TEMPORARILY embarrassed for the sum of $250; any benevolent lady or gentleman advancing this sum will receive her eternal gratitude, and be paid by installments as may be agreed on. Ample security given, and unexceptionable references. No agents need apply. Address in first instance, HONOR, Station D, opposite Cooper Institute, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—THE subscription book to the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, is open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CORPORATION CITY SIXES—(Interest payable quarterly,) for sale at 103. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, in use only since the middle of May; as good as new; will be sold at a low figure. Apply to R. H. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av., near 14th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Originated the use of the Nitrous Oxide, and have never had any unpleasant effects attend it. Made fresh every day. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS. White rags 11 cents per pound, colored and woolens 3 cents, books and newspapers 8 cents, old brass 25 cents per pound, copper and pewter 32 cents per pound, lead 11 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE-STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.
3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD
COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD
COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 16th, and open on the 20th of August.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its twenty-second semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego, only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 104 Broadway; cash capital $500,000; Assets, Aug. 1, 1864, $781,157 66.
NEW-YORK, Aug 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending, Aug. 1, 1864, of fifty per cent., for which certificates will be issued on the 15th of October next. Also, a Six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash, on the 15th of October next. Also, a cash dividend of six per cent. to the Stockholders, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 9th August, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst. and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST., ROOM No. 8,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Monthly Dividend of One per Cent., payable on and after the first day of September.
A. M. WOOD, President.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 Wall, cor. William-st., August 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of (5) five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 10th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, August 10, 1864.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.
E. COOPER DEDEDER, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR ONE or two families, in a private house in the central upper part of the City, and where the comforts of a home may be found; the apartments may be furnished, or only partially so; unexceptionable references will be required and given. Address HOME, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED.—A MERCHANT DESIRES BOARD with suitable rooms, for himself, wife, child and servant, from Sept. 1; location near 47th-st and 7th-av. preferred. For good accommodation a liberal price will be paid. Address MERCHANT, No. 100 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM to a lady and gentleman; board for the lady only. Apply at No. 155 East 35th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

THE METROPOLITAN IRON FOUNDRY, foot 46th-st., North River, (office No. 84 Broadway,) is prepared to furnish promptly castings of all descriptions, viz.: machinery, range and stove plates, grate work, castings for sewing machines, cotton gins, &c.; also two lofts to let with steam power, 50 feet by 20 feet.

FOR SALE.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS FOR SALE IN THE COLONY OF SURINAM, DUTCH GUIANA, S. A.

On the 19th day of September, 1864, at 9 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, in the City of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, South America, by A. SALAMONS, Auctioneer, the following plantations belonging to the Government of the Netherlands, viz.:

1. The sugar plantation Catharina Sophia, with the ground Anna Maria, belonging thereto, situated on the Saramacca River.
2. The sugar plantation Rustenburg, with the ground Hulshof, situated on the Perica River.
3. The sugar plantation Zorgen Hoop, situated on the Lower Commewine River.
4. The coffee and provision plantation Fredericksdorp, situated on the Lower Commewine River.
5. The sugar plantations Ephrata and Lemmerskamp, situated on the Upper Cottica River.
6. The coffee and provision plantation St. Germain, situated on the Orlena Creek.

The first five mentioned plantations can be taken possession of by the purchaser on the day of sale; the latter on the 1st of November.

Copies of Inventories of Estates, together with terms of sale, may be obtained on application to CHARLES W. SAWYER, No. 103 Main-st., Charlestown, Mass.

Per order of the Administrator of Finances of the Colony of Surinam. C. H. IMMORZEEL.
SURINAM, South America, April 23, 1864.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 6, 1864.

SALE OF QUARANTINE LANDS.—IN PURSUANCE of a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Land Office, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office in the City of Albany, until the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of the Quarantine lands on the eastern shore of Staten Island, formerly known as the Marine Hospital grounds, excepting the portion thereof reserved and inclosed for a landing and boarding station. The minimum price of said lands will be $500,000. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. The Commissioners of the Land Office reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed for the interest of the State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front houses, French roof, 20x50 feet; design, material and finish of the best kind; Belgian-paved street, and near Central Park, on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE, VERY LOW—A FIRST-CLASS Hudson River place, with furniture, if desired, or will be exchanged for City property. For photographic view and particulars apply to
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY dwelling, near Madison-square, extra depth; possession 15th of October. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE AND lot No. 153 East 36th-st. House contains all the modern improvements. Apply to or address SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 211 East 22d-st., coal office.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED DOUBLE THREE-story house on Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., three minutes' walk from the depot; gas throughout; water on every floor; possession immediately. Inquire of JOHN CHETWOOD, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York; W. D. CHETWOOD, New-Jersey Railroad Office, Jersey City; B. C. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE, PARLOR and two suitable bedrooms (nicely furnished) for three ladies—not above second floor—between 19th and 27th sts. and 4th and 6th avs, with private table, or kitchen facilities for the preparation of their own meals. Terms must be reasonable. Private family, where no other boarders are taken, preferred. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,524 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY wishes to rent a furnished cottage for the Winter, within 20 miles of New-York. Yonkers or vicinity preferred. Must have modern conveniences, and also a stable within the grounds. Would guarantee the return of the place in good order. Address W., Box No. 1,333 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—PERMANENTLY FOR one year or more, in a private family, two rooms, unfurnished, on second or third floors, (with care of rooms,) without board, as lodging rooms, for three young gentlemen, (brothers,) with best of reference. Address N. L. R., Station G., stating full particulars.

WANTED—FOR SIX OR SEVEN MONTHS, from Nov. 1, a medium-sized house, comfortably and fully furnished—or to lease for a term of years an unfurnished house. Address, with full particulars of location and terms, HOUSE, care G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE front house in Brooklyn, between Union-st. and 1st-place and Court-st., and Henry; house to be from 20 to 22 feet, with modern improvements. Apply to
H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE in New-York or Brooklyn, in a good location; to a family having nice furniture and wishing it well cared for, this will be a desirable opportunity to let at a fair price. Address Box No. 2,285 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORNER property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.
C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9 A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—THE advertiser, desirous of retiring on account of ill health, offers for sale a first-rate manufacturing business, shirts, linen bosoms, &c., several years established, and now doing a very good wholesale business, with constant increasing first-class City and country trade. The stock of well-assorted and well made goods will be sold on fair terms. A splendid opportunity for a business man with capital, say $20,000 upward, to take hold of a first-rate business already worked up and systematized to his hand, and capable of extension to his satisfaction. Ill health of self and family the only reason of giving it up. No good-will money required. Address, with real name, &c., Box No. 1,937 Philadelphia Post-office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN—EUROPEAN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—Mr. Titelle, proprietor of the above house, being obliged to leave the City, offers for sale his well-patronized establishment. The house has been newly painted and papered through and the furniture is nearly new. Any party wishing to enter in the hotel business, will find this a good opportunity. For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. TITELLE, European Hotel and Restaurant, No. 2 Clinton-place, corner of Broadway and 8th-st.

DRUGGISTS.—THE FIRM OF COUTE & CO., transacting business on the corner of Norfolk and Stanton sts., is dissolved and terminated this day. The affairs of the firm will be settled by me, at the store, until further notice.
J. FRANK COUTE.
New-York, August 16, 1864.

N. B.—Any one desirous to purchase an half interest in an apothecary store can hear of an opportunity by calling as above.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP, ON EASY TERMS.—One of the most desirably located in the City; fully and handsomely furnished; favorable lease and doing a large first-class business.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STATE RIGHTS IN VAN CAMP & BERGER'S suction and force pump; is operated horizontally, acts perpendicularly; any child can work it. Warranted not to freeze. Costs $6; retails for $18. Apply immediately. SNYDER & WALTER,
No. 229 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INVESTMENT WORTHY of the attention of the most careful. Apply to or address, at once, E. MOULTON, *American Agriculturist* Office, No. 41 Park-row.

CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE.—THE BEST retail store on 8th-av., with 13 machines, and all the other utensils for making candies. Apply at No. 661 8th-av.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	200
Total	$500
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$100
For one year—Government	100
Total	$200

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either one, two or three years, will receive in hand money $20

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	100

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting substitute for either one, two or three years, will receive in hand money $35

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as authority exists for the enlisting of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of the Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to draft, because of unfitness, non-liability from age or other causes, the County Volunteer Committee, in addition to their business of raising Recruits, are enlisting such Substitutes as may be desired.

To secure a Substitute, any person may deposit with this Committee the sum of $335, for Bounty and Hand money, to secure exemption for three years, $235 for two years, $135 for one year.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

SUBSTITUTES AND VOLUNTEERS FURNISHED, and put in either army or navy, for any district in this City or State, for one, two or three years, at short notice and on reasonable terms; best of reference given. Apply at the old established office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $150; for two years, $200; for three years, $250, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to procure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Send for circulars giving full particulars. Agents wanted, 10 per cent. commission.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN wishes a substitute (an alien or veteran) to go into the army or navy, immediately; will give a liberal price, cash down. Apply in person, at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

ALL MEN WHO THINK OF ENLISTING in the army or navy for one, two, or three years, but first wish to learn all the particulars regarding each branch of the service, the amount of bounties paid, &c., are requested to call at the office of J. C. MILTON & CO., No. 208 Broadway.

ALL PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, (IN CITY or country) either male or female, in want of substitutes, for the army or navy, may have a chance of obtaining them, through the medium of Mr. ALFRED WHITFIELD'S Office, No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED—IN NUMBERS or singly, on application to WILSON & BALDWIN, No. 184 York-st., Brooklyn, or No. 27 John-st., basement, New-York.

ARMY PAY ACCOUNTS DUE OFFICERS and men advanced on and collected by WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 17 Broad-st.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

AUCTION SALES.

J. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
COST OVER $12,000.
ELEGANT AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART,
SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, COST [illegible]
PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER AND DINING FURNITURE, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., comprising the entire elegant parlor, sleeping rooms, dining and hall furniture of the house, all in perfect order, and to be sold without reserve: Two superb rosewood suites, in satin Turkish lounges, Voltaire chairs, solid rosewood reception chairs, in gobelin tapestry; magnificent rosewood etagere, yards of tapestry and ingrain carpets, centre and sofa tables, rich curtains and shades, bronzes, paintings, marble and bisque groups, rich marble vases, clocks, rosewood and other bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, dressing bureaus, beds and bedding, dining furniture in oak, silverware, cutlery, French china, rich cut glass, sofa bed lounges, hall furniture, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at house. Sale rain or shine.

PUBLIC SALE OF
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.
H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine-shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.

The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d August instant. The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry Slip, Battery, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Bremen steamers dock, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. T. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 58 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed upon by the undersigned.

50 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint-corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

150,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

60,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

50,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

11,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

150,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

100,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON or RYE WHISKEY: barrels to be of good seasoned white-oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

52,500 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

100,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

25,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels as above.

2,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original bags.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864. 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Split Peas, Hominy, Salt, roasted and ground Rye, Sugar and Java Coffee, must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date o purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the beef, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The beef will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Wit : { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received till Aug. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Bidders will state the price per ton (2,200 pounds) for 300 tons best quality anthracite coal, to be delivered during the month of September next, at such places in this City as may be directed. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords best quality pine wood, sawed and split. Proposals may be addressed O. BLUNT, Chairman of Special Committee on Fuel at the office of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

300,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

334,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, containing one hundred pounds each. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by the bidder.

2,500,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.
2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.
4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.
5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.
6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

2,500,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.
2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

75,000 pounds PEPPER (Black,) in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.

BIDS WILL ALSO BE RECEIVED FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES IN BOND IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Sugar, Tea and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

On goods not taken in bond, the seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STREET MANURE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 22, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase for the term of one year, from Sept. 1, 1864, of all the street manure which may be deposited at the different dumping-grounds throughout the City.

The various dumps are situated at Roosevelt-street, East River; Vesey-street, North River; Stanton-street, East River; Watts-street, North River; Sixteenth-street, East River; Gansevoort-street, North River; Twenty-third-street, East River.

The proposals will state the price per load which parties will pay for the manure, and whether they desire to take the deposit at all, or from any particular dumping ground.

No proposition will be entertained except for the whole amount of manure delivered at each dumping ground. Each proposal should be indorsed, "Proposals for Street Manure," and directed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals if considered necessary for the interests of the City.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 11, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a permission given Aug. 5, 1864, by the City Inspector, to the Rector, Churchwardens, &c., of St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, the remains of persons interred in the old burial ground of said church, situated in the block between 11th and 12th-sts. and 1st and 2d avs., will from and after the 20th day of September next be removed and reinterred in the new burial ground of St. Mark's Church in the cemetery of the "Evergreens," on Long Island. Any friend desiring to attend such removal, or to have any other disposition made of the remains, are invited to apply to CHARLES L. CARPENTER, Sexton of St. Mark's Church. Office No. 24 3d-av., (Bible House.)

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 1 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the communication from His Honor, the Mayor, relative to the disposition of stands and stalls in the various markets under the control of the Common Council and belonging to the City. All persons interested are respectfully invited to be present, without further notice.
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JOHN FOX,
Committee on Markets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Clerk.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P.M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH.
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE.
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)	$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)	$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Oct. 8.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 27
ETNA	SATURDAY	Sept. 3

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
C. P. SEABURY, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTH STAR will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and will Sept. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander.
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE.
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States mail steamship
CALIFORNIA,
Capt. WM. BRAND,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON FOR Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River (foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

$30 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, AUGUST 15, a pocket-book containing $18 20 in Park Bank bills, and sundry memorandas. The above reward will be paid by the undersigned, and no questions asked. I. MAYER, No. 1½ Barclay-st.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATIONAL WANTS SUPPLIED IN all parts of the country by introducing TEACHERS, TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS, PARENTS, PRINCIPALS and PUPILS; also, approved BOOKS, APPARATUS, &c. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A Collegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 19th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 14 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Weschester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel B. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st.; Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BLOOMFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY,
Bloomfield, N. J.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MISS MARY McQUAID AND MLLE. MARIE DELAVIGNE, PRINCIPALS.
The Fall term will commence Sept. 7.
REFERENCES:
Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, No. 92 Broadway.
Hon. Benj. Williamson, Elizabeth, N. J.
James M. Halsted, No. 48 Wall-st.; Rev. S. D. Alexander, New-York; Rev. N. L. Rice, New-York.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his schoolrooms, No. 683 6th-av.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Charges for ensuing academic year beginning Sept. 1; for board, furnished room, fuel, washing and common English branches, $153. There is no better place to prepare for college or for business life. Send for catalogues to REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—AT Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial, musical education, French conversation and Lewis gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium and drill-room, costing $6,000; 15 instructors; term opens Sept. 17. Address, for new catalogue,
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.
DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—JARED REID, JR., A. M., (late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys,) Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where the subscriber may be seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Eagleswood, (Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall st., 7 and 9 A. M.) MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C FLACK, A. M.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for twelve boys. Reopens Sept. 5. Location beautiful; terms moderate.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 33 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

DON BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, reopens Sept. 20, No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. DON BERNARD *née* DE ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y. REV. B. D. AMES, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class Institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 21st of September, at 11 West 36th-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. P. A. ANDREU.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES—DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
BRILLIANT RAVEL PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
Or, THE ENCHANTED HORN.
NEW TRICKS. SPLENDID SCENERY.
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.
TONY DENIER, Clown; Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and Mlle. ERNESTINE appear.
MR. D. L. MORRIS.
"Germanico-American," will "SHPEAK SOME TINGS," upon the times.
EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
In Lecture Room, without additional charge.
HERR NADOLESKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET,
containing 200 pieces of furniture.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, day and evening, with all the effect of a
FULL ORCHESTRA OF TWENTY INSTRUMENTS.
THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM,
introduces 3,000 feet of cool air per minute.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY SOLID CLAY!
DWARFS, ALBINOS AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

☞ Notwithstanding the appreciated value of everything, the price of admission STILL REMAINS AT 25 CENTS, and it is the earnest desire of the management, if possible, to keep it at this price, although LESS THAN 10 CENTS IN COIN.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M. and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's,) Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier. Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P.M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.
L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 6 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassypoint, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WESTPOINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton: the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

THE WONDERFUL CANTERING HORSES.—These mechanical horses, propelled by the weight of the rider, delight every boy and girl that sees one, as well as interest the older folks. They are just the thing for fun in the country at this season, and suited for out-door exercise all the year round. They are worth the money. Call and take a ride. The invalid's traveling-chairs, for house or out-door use. For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway, above Broome-st.

40,000 BUNDLES OF WOOD AT $2 per hundred, at the dock foot of 18th-st., North River.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
A CONSERVATORY OF ART,
Devoted to the production of
TRAGEDY AND COMEDY,
in the most perfect form, and especially to the culture of
AN AMERICAN DRAMA.
Will open on
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 18,
under the management of Mr. W. STUART.

This establishment has, during the past two months, undergone a complete renovation and repair.

The house has been repainted and the exterior lobby and interior circles have been newly decorated by Mr. J. H. Mohr, and the proscenium beautified by pictures illustrative of scenes in the plays of Shakespeare, from designs of that exquisite artist, Mr. John Lafarge. The theatre has been entirely reseated, newly carpeted and matted, new chairs placed in the orchestra, many improvements made in the stage, modes of heating and ventilation, and no care or expenditure spared to render the house perfect in comfort and beautiful in attire.

The first eight weeks will be devoted to comedy, and Mr. Stuart has pleasure in announcing that
Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE,
pronounced by the most cultivated critics as our greatest comic artist, will appear nightly in a variety of his humorous characters, in favorite plays and many new ones, combining
CAPITAL COMEDIES,
INTERESTING DRAMAS,
AND LAUGHABLE FARCES.
ON THURSDAY, THE 18th,
the door will open at 7¼ and performance commence at 8 o'clock, with the sterling Comedy, in three acts, entitled
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
with the following distribution of characters:

Major De Boots	Mr. J. S. Clarke
Icebrook	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Featherly	Mr. C. Wolcot, Jr.
First appearance in twelve months.	
Mrs. Featherly	Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Mrs. Swandown	Mrs. Sedly Brown
Her first appearance at this theatre.	
Mrs. De Boots	Miss Mary Carr
Her first appearance here.	

After which Buckstone's great Farce of the
ROUGH DIAMOND.
introducing
Mr. J. S. CLARKE as COUSIN JOE,
AND
Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN as MARGERY.

These pieces will be presented with entirely new scenery by Mr. RICHARD SMITH.

The company, already embracing many of the most popular favorites of New-York, will introduce, as the season progresses, some names deservedly cherished in the public remembrance, and others not before presented here.

Mr. Stuart has sincere pleasure in announcing that
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will confine his performances exclusively to this theatre in New-York, and will appear during this season in a series of his great characters in the plays of Shakespeare, which will each be presented with a perfection of scenery, cast and appliances not before attempted on the New-York stage. He will also appear in one or more original plays, expressly written for him.

The stage department will be under the direction of
MR. J. G. HANDLEY, Stage Manager;
The front of the House under that of
MR. T. B. JACKSON, Treasurer.

The Orchestra, comprising many of the best solo performers in New-York, will be under the direction of the distinguished composer and conductor,
MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.

The box office will be open on Tuesday, Aug. 16, when seats may be secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES 7 3-4.
Lessee and Manager ... Wm. Wheatley.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDENS OPEN EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, 1864.
SIXTH WEEK
of the highly
SUCCESSFUL AND TRIUMPHANT ENGAGEMENT
of the distinguished artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
AND SEVENTH NIGHT OF THE MOST POPULAR DRAMA OF THE DAY,
entitled
EAST LYNNE;
OR
THE ELOPEMENT,
which has been received in the most
FLATTERING MANNER
BY DENSELY CROWDED HOUSES.
MISS WESTERN
in her unrivaled portraitures of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE
as played by her
OVER NINE HUNDRED NIGHTS
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.
Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, J. C. Nunan, J. W. Blaisdell, Seymour, E. B. Holmes. Misses Mary Wells, Skerrett, Fisher, &c., &c., in the cast.
During the evening, popular music by the orchestra, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE. A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $110 to $600 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

"SUNLIGHT WITHIN MY HEART;"—Song. "Wait, Love, Until the War is over;" with picture. "Young Eph's Lament." "Soldier's Happy Return;" Mazurka, Faust March, each 30c. New Accordeon Instructor, over 200 tunes; New Concertina Instructor, over 200 tunes, 60c. each, mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $95 and $150; with pedals, $225 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW BARGES STELLA and GERALDINE; also Biddle's Grove and Woodbridge Park, with suitable steamers, large and small, to let for picnics and excursions. E. Y. BONNELL & Co., No. 152 Front-st.

BEFORE ATLANTA.

The Assault of the 6th Inst. and Its Result.

The Brilliant Action of the 7th.

Magnificent Conduct of the Regulars.

HOOD HOODWINKING THE REBELS.

The Situation of Affairs in Georgia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TWO MILES FROM ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 8—A. M.

Nothing new transpired yesterday. The Fourth Corps advanced their line a little nearer the railroad last night under a brisk fire from the enemy.

The morning opens without any indications that anything decisive is on hand.

The railroad trains come regularly to the front, bringing clouds of convalescents.

Our Lines Advanced—Attack of the Enemy Repulsed—Slocum Commands Hooker's Corps—Report of Deserters Regarding Mobile.

Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Aug. 14.

Latest dates from Atlanta are to the 10th. Since SCHOFIELD'S movement of the 5th, to get on the Macon Railroad, nothing important has been done. These movements have been partly successful, and the right of the line assumed a position about three miles north of East Point, and about one mile from the railroad. The line thence extends north around the city to the Chattanooga Railroad, with a defensive crotchet on the right strongly posted on Uttery Creek. SHERMAN has been making gradual approaches and is very near the enemy's works, with works fully as strong as those of the enemy.

On the 6th, the rebels, becoming anxious over the approach of our army, made a demonstration on the Sixteenth Corps, but were heavily punished and driven back. Our loss was slight.

HOOD has certainly received large reinforcements and evinces a determination to make a desperate resistance. His troops are reduced to one-third rations of meat and bread, but otherwise there is plenty. HOOD is strongly posted, but it is believed that his works could be carried.

On the 9th the city was shelled from all parts of the line with great vigor.

Deserters and prisoners say Mobile has been taken. This may be only their opinion formed on the result of our progress already reported.

JOHNSTON succeeds PALMER in command of the Fourteenth Corps. SLOCUM succeeds HOOKER.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEAR ATLANTA, Sunday, Aug. 7, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

Although nothing whatever has been achieved by either side since my last letter, we have experienced many changes, the disposition of our troops at present being as follows:

A portion of the Army of the Cumberland only remains upon the northern and eastern side of the railroad running to Chattanooga—the Eleventh Corps and part of the Twentieth.

The Fourth Corps is now upon the extreme left, one division of which is re-fused, its extreme resting near the river. The divisions of GEARY and WILLIAMS, of the Twentieth, lie on each side of the railroad, about a mile and a half from the city.

Our right rests on the Sandtown pike, about four miles from the Macon road, and six miles from Atlanta, HASCALL'S division of the Twenty-third Corps being upon the extreme right, with two brigades re-fused. COX'S division of SCHOFIELD'S army lies next to HASCALL; then comes the Fourteenth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, one division of the Twentieth Corps, and the Army of the Tennessee in the centre. I hinted in my last that most of the army would be thrown around upon the right, if you recollect; but as yet no grand results have followed this difficult movement. In fact, the enemy seems to anticipate us in all our manœuvres. His works are as formidable in this part of the country as they are at the natural approaches to the city, and his artillery seems to be more numerous.

It seems to be generally admitted that Gen. SHERMAN has his hands full, and that the "contract" is quite an extensive one. But no one is discouraged. On the contrary, every one feels that the stronghold must fall in time.

HOOD is continually receiving reinforcements in the way of militia from the Governors of Alabama and Georgia, and it is believed that he has certainly been reinforced by two large brigades of veterans. However this is, it is true that he has a large army, and has thus far successfully disputed all our attempts at his dislodgment.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO CARRY A FORT.

An unsuccessful assault was made yesterday morning upon a rebel fort containing four guns, which had for two days kept up an incessant shelling of BAIRD'S and JEFF. C. DAVIS' divisions.

Two brigades of COX'S division, under Gen. RILEY, received marching orders the night before, and at 4 o'clock yesterday morning were in line-of-battle in a dense patch of hickory, about three-quarters of a mile from the object of attack.

An entire regiment acted as skirmishers, and advanced half way across the open field without firing a shot, and was sent back, and the line advanced to within a third of a mile of the fort, in an open field, when all of a sudden a crowd of men appeared upon the fort, tore off the brush from the embrasures, and poured in a deadly volley of grape and canister into our lines, killing and wounding more than a hundred men at the first shot. At this time the whole rebel works were covered with infantry, who also poured a deadly fire into our ranks. Had it not been for a deep ravine a few yards in front of our troops, they would have been destroyed, as it was sure slaughter to advance or retreat. To this ravine the line was hurried, where it was confined during the balance of the day. The rebel shells were burst over the ravine all day, but did little damage.

Our men remained in the ravine until night, when they silently made their escape to the woods.

The loss on our side was upward of five hundred in killed and wounded, as three or four volleys were poured into our line before it was safely in the ravine.

This occurred upon our extreme right, at a distance of more than seven miles from Atlanta.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

On Saturday along the entire line the artillerists upon both sides were busy, but particularly in front of the Fifteenth Corps. In the afternoon the rebels made an artillery attack upon LOGAN, firing upon him for more than three hours from five different batteries. LOGAN retaliated by throwing shell into the rebel ranks from the same number of cannon, until the firing, as is usually the case, mutually ceased. A little while before it stopped our skirmish line was advanced, but was quickly driven in by the rebels, who came upon them in vast numbers. Believing that the rebels were advancing in a strong line, Gen. CARLIN'S brigade, of JOHNSTON'S division, was detached from the Fourteenth Corps and sent over to the Fifteenth, but before it arrived the enemy had fallen back.

Friday and Saturday the enemy shelled BAIRD'S and DAVIS' divisions almost continuously during each day, and made the throwing up of breastworks in front of these divisions an extremely unpleasant job.

HOOD'S WAR BULLETINS.

The rebels are being Hoodwinked, to be sure. The new commander of the rebel army out-brags BRAGG and beats BEAUREGARD lying. HOOD tells most stupendous falsehoods, indeed. And, in his *ordres de jour*, he makes some most unchivalric flings at his predecessor.

Now, from what I know, HOOD'S bulletins are a gross collection of falsehoods. Already, he has backed down somewhat. He says that instead of capturing twenty-six, it was thirteen cannon. He captured ten guns, two of which were spiked and otherwise disabled. He says he captured eighteen stands of colors. He captured five, and a half a dozen "guidons." He says he captured two thousand prisoners. Our official list of missing is less than seven hundred. But he does not mention his own losses in any of his dispatches. He does not say a word about the three thousand prisoners and eighteen stands of colors which fell into our hands, neither does he utter a syllable in relation to the three thousand rebel dead which our troops buried.

The fact is, HOOD has slaughtered a large number of soldiers, but somehow or other he has managed to hold on to Atlanta. This latter event makes up for the wholesale murder of his troops. He captured thirteen (ten) pieces of artillery, which he makes capital of. He couldn't have done less. He rushed a whole corps upon two batteries, regardless of the consequences. He captured a mass, the inanimate wood and iron, and left the mutilated bodies of three thousand brave men in its place. If this is victory, HOOD may pitch in—we will swap cannon for dead men on these terms until the rebellion shall have ceased to exist.

No; HOOD has deceived his people. He has, with a good deal of exaggeration, proclaimed, our losses, but is as silent as the grave in regard to his own. The Richmond editors have already commenced to growl because we throw an occasional shell into Atlanta. How they will curse when they discover HOOD'S frauds. It is an old saying that dead men tell no lies, but this adage does not hold good in war times. So much for HOOD'S war bulletins. They will yet prove to be his own epitaph.

ARRIVAL OF M'COOK.

Since my last, Gen. ED. MCCOOK has arrived, bringing with him 1,200 men. You will recollect that I informed you that he was surrounded, and that Col. JIM. BROWNLOW and seven hundred men attempted to cut their way out.

MCCOOK started with 2,600 men and a section of artillery. He did not, as has been reported, effect any damage upon the Macon Railroad. He did capture and burn five hundred of the enemy's wagons, and that was about all. About 1,300 out of the 2,600 have been heard from. Less than 50 of BROWNLOW'S 700 have returned.

CAPTURE OF GEN. STONEMAN.

Rebel papers received at Gen. THOMAS' headquarters, bring us the gloomy intelligence of the capture of Gen. STONEMAN and his entire army of nearly four thousand men. This is a sad loss. STONEMAN was on his way to attempt the release of 29,000 prisoners at Andersonville, 59 miles below Macon, and, instead, he reinforces them. The rebel papers, with unmitigated impertinence, make this same remark, and add that the prisoners had been removed when STONEMAN started, and hint that the officers have been sent to Charleston. They make a great ado about STONEMAN; call him the great Yankee raider, &c.

He was captured near Macon, by Gen. IVERSON, son of the late United States Senator of that name. A battle was fought, which the rebels call the battle of Sunshine Church. They put their own loss at sixty in killed and wounded. Before you receive this you will probably get the details from Richmond papers.

THE PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE.

A private of the Eleventh Michigan came through the lines from Andersonville, and arrived this morning. He left the prison about three weeks ago, and received most of his support and sustenance from the negroes along his route. He states that he fared better in the way of food than when at Richmond. The prison is a vast spot of ground inclosed by huge logs drove in the ground like a stockade, with no covering.

NEAR ATLANTA, Monday, Aug. 8, 1864.

REBEL OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY.

We have passed three Sundays in front of Atlanta, and I will do the rebels the justice to say that their observance of the Sabbath so far has been marked. On the 24th ult. no demonstrations were made until after dark, and the day up to that time was as tranquil as a Sabbath in Westchester County. Sunday, the 31st ultimo, passed off in a like manner; and yesterday would, in all probability, have sustained the same quiet, had it not been disturbed by hostility on our part—as follows:

THE SITUATION.

As I informed you in a letter which I wrote yesterday morning, most of our army is upon the right, between the Chattanooga Railroad and a point about three miles west of the Macon road, at distances ranging from two to six miles from Atlanta. The Twenty-third Corps is on the extreme right, at a distance of six miles from the city; next comes the Fourteenth Corps, five and a half miles from the city, and then the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Fifteenth Corps, respectively located at four, three and two miles from Atlanta. The Twentieth Corps holds its old position, upon each side of the railroad running to Chattanooga, and is within a mile and three-quarters of the city; while the Fourth Corps is stretched out in a single line behind formidable works, with their left refused, and resting near the river.

As I have before remarked, and as the reader will perceive, all the active operations are upon the right, where most of our army is massed. Up to yesterday continual skirmishing and some hard fighting had taken place, but nothing had transpired that could be called a battle until yesterday afternoon.

THE LOCATION OF THE FOURTEENTH CORPS.

The First and Second Brigades, Gens. CARLIN and KING, of the First Division, were in line of battle in an open field about a mile square, bounded by woods on all points, through which a little stream meandered, called Utoy Creek. The skirmish line of these two brigades was at the edge of the woods, immediately in front of the line of battle, and so close to the enemy's line that ours and the enemy's troops could see the whites of each other's eyes. Besides, the rebels had four guns about three-quarters of a mile in the woods, which for the past twenty-four hours had incessantly shelled our camps, killing and wounding several men inside of the works.

ORDERS TO MOVE FORWARD.

Accordingly, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, KING'S and CARLIN'S fine brigades were ordered to move upon the enemy's works.

Gen. JOHNSTON temporarily commands the corps, and Gen. KING the First Division. The command of the brigade of Regulars fell to Col. MUDGE, of the Eleventh Michigan, which regiment has been for some time attached to the Regular Brigade. Col. MUDGE, however, declined to lead the Regulars, and the command was turned over to Maj. EDIE, of the Fifteenth Infantry.

Gen. CARLIN'S brigade consists of five large regiments, and in concert with the Second Brigade, moved forward at a few minutes past 3.

MAGNIFICENT CONDUCT OF THE REGULARS.

The line, composed of the Fifteenth Infantry, Capt. CURTIS; Eighteenth Infantry, Capt. KELLOGG, and the Eleventh Michigan, Col. MUDGE, with the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Infantry in reserve, the whole under Maj. EDIE, moved into the woods about two hundred yards, when our skirmishers were driven back.

Immediately a fight commenced, and the whole line dashed forward, and drove the enemy's skirmish line from its rifle-pits, and took about fifty prisoners. A considerable number of the enemy were killed and wounded, but the larger portion of them beat a hasty retreat for their first line of breastworks, our brigade rushing after them, firing as often as they could, and making the whole forest resound with their yells of victory.

When within about sixty yards of the rebel breastworks, a battery opened upon our troops from a position upon the extreme right of our line, and poured four or five rounds of canister into the ranks, killing and wounding about thirty men in the three regiments.

Orders were given to take the guns, if possible, and the right of the line swung around, one company gained the interior of the fort, and was in the act of tumbling two of the guns over into the ditch, and would have succeeded had support arrived a moment earlier. As it was, our men had to leap over into the ditch themselves to avoid capture, as the First and Forty-second Georgia Regiments came upon them, killing and wounding more than one half of the company.

The guns did no more damage however, as the brigade, under a most destructive infantry fire, had removed the *abattis*, and in a few moments had carried the first line of the enemy's breastworks.

The fighting at this time was terrible, and the discharges of musketry almost as loud and continuous as I have ever heard.

A sad picture now presented itself. As soon as our forces were well inside of their works, the rebels came down a division (CLAYTON'S) strong, and completely cleared our fellows out. Not a single man was taken prisoner, however, and the moment they extricated themselves, they formed again about fifty yards from the fort, and made another desperate attempt to carry it. The Eleventh Michigan seemed to be inoculated with the supereminent valor of the Regulars. Col. MUDGE dashed ahead of his regiment, and he and his party again climbed over at the right, and were again repulsed. A portion of the time I had a very fair view of the assault upon the right, and I have never seen anything to excel it.

This brigade stood up to that sort of work until darkness enveloped the scene, when they threw up a line of works upon the ground taken from the enemy, and within seventy yards of the rebel line of battle.

This brigade did not lose a single prisoner, but captured nearly two hundred, representing nine regiments. The loss in the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Infantry, and the Eleventh Michigan is, as far as can be ascertained, about one hundred and ninety in killed and wounded.

I saw all the prisoners that were taken, the majority of them belonging to the Forty-fifth Alabama, and to the First, Forty-second and Forty-third Georgia. On the whole, they were well clothed, and I should say, judging from their hearty and healthy appearance, well fed. In answer to several questions put by me, I found that they had received no coffee since the 16th ultimo, but that otherwise they had had full rations.

Among the wounded in the Regular brigade are Capt. CURTIS, of the Fifteenth, and Lieut. TOWNSEND, of the Eighteenth.

Capt. CURTIS, while gallantly leading his regiment into the enemy's works, was shot in the jaw, the wound being an exceedingly painful, but not dangerous one. He is a splendid young officer, and a graduate of West Point.

Lieut. TOWNSEND had his leg taken off, while charging the rebel rifle-pits. This is the fourth time he has been wounded since the battle of Perryville. He has a splendid record. He volunteered in some Western regiment, and for gallant behavior, was made a Lieutenant in the Regular army, upon the recommendation of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

I need not mention that Gen. KING, one of the finest officers in the service, was in the thickest of the fight, as were Capt. MULLIGAN, Capt. FETTERMAN and Lieut. LYSTER, and other members of his staff.

Gen. KING commanded the division, but at the same time kept an eye upon his pet brigade.

The Sixteenth and Nineteenth infantry were in reserve, and lost but slightly compared to the others.

Col. MUDGE, of the Eleventh Michigan, acted every inch a hero, and that is a good many inches, as the Colonel is at least six feet.

GEN. CARLIN'S BRIGADE.

Gen. CARLIN'S brigade was to operate on the left of the Regulars, and to carry the rebel works in its front, if possible.

At a given time the Thirty-third Ohio was thrown out as a skirmish line, and the brigade moved forward to within about the same distance of the rebel works as the Second. Here they were met by a murderous fire upon the right of their line, which occasioned a little confusion; but nevertheless the heroes pushed on, and for half an hour had a terrible conflict with a brigade of BATES' division.

The Fifteenth Kentucky, commanded by the gallant Col. TAYLOR, moved nearly to the top of a ridge upon which the enemy's works were located, when the rebels at a word poured into the Fifteenth a concentrated fire from a thousand muskets, and followed it up with a charge and yell, moving back the Kentuckians to the rifle-pits in great haste.

In this charge the Fifteenth lost a few prisoners, and a number killed and wounded. They rallied again in a short time, and in company with the Thirty-third Ohio charged clear up to the enemy's works, but did not succeed in effecting a dislodgment, and retired after the parties had mutually damaged each other to their hearts' content.

The brigade, however, gained considerable ground, and threw up a strong line of works last night.

The loss in killed and wounded in the two brigades will amount to about 430, and some twenty odd prisoners, mostly of the Fifteenth Kentucky.

We captured over 200 prisoners belonging to CLAYTON'S division, and between 20 and 30 from BATES' division.

The rebel loss in killed and wounded will probably fall a little under our own.

A NIGHT ATTACK.

As soon as possible after the fight, the reserve of the Second Brigade moved to the front and relieved the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Infantry, and the Eleventh Michigan. Capt. GAY, of the Sixteenth Infantry, was in command of his own and the Nineteenth. About 9 P. M. the rebels attacked our skirmish line and drove it in.

Capt. GAY pitched into the enemy with two-thirds of his command, and drove him back to his own line, when quite a fight ensued, lasting more than half an hour, at the expiration of which the attacking party was driven into his works.

Everything is deemed perfectly safe when Capt. GAY is in command. He was for ten years an officer in the old dragoon service, and is a soldier of considerable renown.

WHAT THE PRISONERS SAY.

The prisoners confirm the report that Lieut.-Gen. STEWART, of Tennessee, lately placed in command of POLK'S corps, was severely wounded on the 28th ult., and that Lieut.-Gen. S. D. LEE now commands that corps.

They also state that the Georgia militia of late have been confined in the works around the city, and that they neither do any fighting or picket duty.

Their dislike of HOOD is marked; and, in spite of JOHNSTON being the most unsuccessful General ever in command in the Southwest, their admiration of him has undergone no abatement.

It was hinted last night that there would be an attack made by us all along the line to-day, but up to the present time (12 M.) nothing stirring has transpired—in fact, an exceeding quiet prevails as I close my letter. CHICKAMAUGA.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold.....	255⅝	100	M. S. & N. I....s3	92⅝
5,000	do.........b3	255⅝	100	Ill. Central R...b3	131¾
5,000	do.........b3	255¾	100	do............	131¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer b10	52	200	Clev. & Pitts.....	113⅜
800	Erie Railway...b3	113¾	200	do..........b3	113⅜
100	do..........b4	113⅝	100	Chi. & R. I. R..s3	114¼
200	do............	113½	300	do..........b3	114¼
100	Hudson Riv. R....	133½	200	Quicks. M. Co....	83¾
400	Reading R.........	138	100	do..........b3	83⅝
100	do.............	137⅞	100	Mariposa M. Co...	42¾

[Advertisement.]

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FAMILIES WHO WISH TO ECONOMIZE should ask their grocer for KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE; price 28 cents per pound. Be sure and ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 151 Reade-st.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 12 | Sun sets..... 6 57 | Moon rises.. 6 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 13 | Gov. Island.. 8 02 | Hell Gate... 9 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 16.

Cleared.

Steamers Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Fort Jackson, Terry, Bridgeport, Snow & Burgess; J. B. Spoffer, Longstreet, Fortress Monroe, E. H. Kreemer.

Ships City of Mobile, (Br.,) Cole, Shanghai; Lawrence, Johnson, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Gratta, Craig, Cronstadt, Simpson & Clapp.

Brigs Favorite, Pindle, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Springbok, (Br.,) Smith, Demerara, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners E. Kidder, Wooster, Santa Cruz, Cuba, Peck & Church; Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford; Revere, (Br.,) Burgess, Curacoa; Vigilant, (Br.,) Marshall, Nassau, R. C. Hutchinson; Water Witch, Hull, Baltimore, L. Kenny; M. C. Durfee, Sabine, Washington, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Aster, Acting Master S. Hall commanding, Philadelphia, on a cruise for the Tallahassee. 15th, 30 miles S. E. of Montauk, passed the hull of schr. Sarah A. Boyce—before reported.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Aug. 3, at noon, and Queenstown 4th, at 6 P. M., with mdse., 89 cabin and 497 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Brings £164 sterling specie. 3d inst., 40 miles W. of Holyhead, passed steamship Etna, bound in. 5th, 130 miles W. of Fastnet, passed Br. bark Alekymiel, bound W.; at 2:45 P. M., 165 miles W. of Fastnet, passed steamship Australasian, bound E.; 10th, between lat. 49, lon. 45, and lat. 48, passed a Br. war steamer, showing No. 1,407, Marryatt's Code. 15th, 150 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed bark Stella, from Bremen July 4, for New-York. Same day, passed schr. Beeswig, or Bee's Wing, with neither light or lookout on board.

Steamship Hansa, (Russ.,) Von Santen, Bremen July 31, and Southampton 3d inst., with mdse. and 586 passengers to Oelricns & Co. 10th inst., lat. 45, lon. 46, saw Pruss. ship Carl Wilhelm. Aug. 15, lat. 40 44, lon. 68 15, saw American ship J. P. Wheeler, Gadd, from Glasgow July 6, for New-York.

Steamship Golden Rule, Babcock, Aspinwall 7½ ds., with passengers to D. H. Carrington.

U. S. steam transport Thorn, Gibbs, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Petrel, Davis, Beaufort, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to F. Hume.

Steamer J. Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to C. S. Hoagland.

Ship Cicero, (of Liverpool,) Alexander, Bombay April 14, via St. Thomas 18 days, with wool, &c., to Brown, Brothers & Co. May 21, lat. 21 58 S., lon. 56 32, spoke ship Expounder, from Akyab for Falmouth, 155 ds. out; same day, spoke Br. ship Euxine, from Bombay for Liverpool, 36 ds. out. June 6, lat. 31 51 S., lon. 32 07, spoke ship Herbert, from Akyab for Falmouth, 75 ds. out. June 20, lat. 30 22 S., lon. 11 40 E., signalized Dan. bark Ludwig Holm. June 30, lat. 18 14 S., lon. 64 W., Br. ship Ulysses, for New-York. No vessels for the United States at St. Thomas.

Bark Atlantic, (Russ.,) Fredhusen, Bremen 38 ds., with mdse. and 290 passengers to Ruger Bros. July 26, lat. 48 21, lon. 44, saw several large icebergs. 13th inst., lat. 40 56, lon. 68 50, was boarded by a boat from the privateer Tallahassee, who placed on board twenty-two persons, being the officers, crew and passengers of the bark Glenavon, from Ardrossan for New-York, burned by the Tallahassee.

Bark Anna, Tuthill, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Belloni & Co. Between Montauk and Fire Island, saw quantities of wreck stuff, supposed from the victims of the Tallahassee.

Bark Florence, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Davidson, Cienfuegos 18 ds., in ballast to B. F. Small & Co. 2d inst., off Florida, spoke bark A. C. Small, from Cienfuegos for London.

Brig Anna Helena, Jansen, Fajardo, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to W. Ingalls.

Brig Zero, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Benson, Matamoras 27 ds., with cotton and hides to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Edward, (of Port Elizabeth,) Webster, Sierra Leone July 15, palm oil and hides to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Ada Purves, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Sears, Cow Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Blue Wave, (Br.,) Lovell, Windsor 25 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Beston, Bearse, Boston, with coal to New-York Gas Light Co.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Philadelphia for Norwich.

Schr. Orion, Hart, Bangor, 8 ds., with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Vandalia, Lord, Ellsworth 8 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Gen. Scott, Chaplin, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to G. Ross & Sons.

Schr. Ellen Merriman, Hamilton, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. N. C. Harris, Layton, St. John 25 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Mary Jane, (Br.,) Madison, St. John 20 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Hudson, Warren, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Nolton, Providence for Newburgh.

Schr. E. M. Welles, Kelsey, Hartford.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Middletown.

Schr. Frank Walter, Ellis, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, E. S. E.

Sailed.

Steamers Cassandra, Haze.

Ships Graham's Polly, Christiana, Star of the West.

Barks Edwin, Amazon, Balder.

Schooners Valorous, Ventosa, Constitution, F. P. Simpson, Alice, M. Fillmore, W. D. Pitts, John W. Miner and Susan Scranton.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship City of Baltimore, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Liverpool, reports that on the 15th, at 6 P. M., when off Shinnecock, she passed the wreck of schr. Sarah ——, waterlogged and abandoned. Her side was stove in; she had a house on deck painted blue—the hull painted black.

Spoken, &c.

A. C. Adams—bark, steering S., was seen, Aug. 5, lat. 25, lon. 69.

Horn—schr., from Boston for Cape Haytien, 14 ds. out, Aug. 6, no lat. or lon.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 13.—Arr. brigs Mineola, (Br.,) New-York for Cork; A. Nickels, do. for Glace Bay; schrs K. Fish, Nanticoke for Boston; Julia Elizabeth and Mirror, Elizabethport for Boston; Talent, New-York for St. John, N. B.; Jenny Lind, Boston for New-York; H. Cole, do. for Staten Island; Adelaide, Lubec for Providence.

14th.—Arr. schrs. Col. Eddy, New-York for Belfast; R. G. C., do. for St. John, N. B. Sld., U. S. steamer Miami, on a cruise for the pirate; brig Mineola, schr. K. Fish, and others.

15th.—Arr. and sld. U. S. steamer Dumbarton, Boston for ——; schrs. C. W. Derry, Lynn for Philadelphia; J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Windsor for New-York. Also sld., schrs. Jenny Lind, H. Cole, and others.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Below, brig A. C. Titcomb, from New-Orleans, with wreck of brig Geo. Crosby in tow.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, C. B., Aug. 1, schr. Susan, for New-York, in 7 ds.

At Sierra Leone, July 15, bark W. H. Randall, from Boston, dischg.; bark Helen Maria, wtg.

At Fajardo, P. R., Aug. 2, Brem. brig Lornaholz, from St. John, P. R., for London, to sail next day.

HALIFAX, Aug. 16.—Arr. last night, blockade-runner Little Hattie. The steamer Falcon, which left here 7th, returned this morning.

[PER AUSTRALASIAN.]

Arr. from New-York—June 8, George Leton, at Montevideo; Challenge, at do.; 19th, St. Agnes, at Cape de Verdes; July 1st, Psyche, at Rio Janeiro; 3d, Compromise, at do.. Aug. 1, August & Therese, at Bremen; 2d, Iduna, at Havre; Wilhelmine, at Warren Point; 4th, Aurora and Atks, at Gloucester; 5th, Courier, at Falmouth; Alexander, at Belfast.

Arr. from Baltimore—July 1, Roar, Santa Anna and A. A. Drebert, at Rio Janeiro; Aug. 2, J. Wilhelmine, at Bremen.

Sld. for New-York—Robert Simons, from Cardiff; American Eagle, from Dungennes; Carl and Excelsior, from Liverpool.

Sld. for Boston—Brenda, from Liverpool.

The ——, from New-York for Santa Marta, foundered July 15. Crew saved.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arr. from New-York—Sarah Alice, at Maranham; Clodilde, at Bridgewater; Foortunate and Parodi, at Bristol; B. Lindahl and August, at Limerick; Excelsior, at Flushing; Edith, Byrne, Sydney, Abdel Kadir, at Cadiz; Angela and Carolina, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Bangor—Sophia Mackenzie, at Newport.

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Perfect Fitting

AND

MORE DURABLE

Than any Other.

READY MADE

OR

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BLOOD BLOOD

STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER
STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER
STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER

will cure all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Eruptions on the Face, Humors, Scrofulas, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

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BURIAL CASKETS AND CASES

Are manufactured of Cast Metal, in imitation of rosewood, as well finished and as highly polished as the best Rosewood Piano. They are perfectly AIR-TIGHT, INDESTRUCTIBLE, and FREE from ENCROACHMENTS of VERMIN or WATER.

We disclaim all connection with the VARIOUS IMITATIONS manufactured of SHEET IRON and other materials.

W. M. RAYMOND & CO.
Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors.
MANUFACTORY, NEWTOWN, L. I.
Warerooms and Office, No. 348 PEARL ST., N. Y.

MEETINGS.

A MASS MEETING

OF THE
PRINTERS' UNION
Will be held
IN THE CITY HALL PARK,
At 7 o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 18.

The Trades Union, through their President, Mr. HARDING, have kindly consented to coöperate.

Eminent speakers from the various branches of the trades will address the meeting.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

A MASS MEETING

Of all the members of the Workingmen's Union and workingmen generally, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, in City Hall Park, New-York, to coöperate with the Printers in obtaining the just demands now being made by them for advance of wages. All organizations are requested, if possible, to come in procession from their respective meeting rooms.

W. HARDING, President Workingmen's Union.
T. H. FOY, Recording Secretary.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8.

WEDNESDAY.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO

of the engagement of the highly talented and popular

MR. DAN BRYANT.

The favorite domestic drama, written by John Brougham, Esq.,

THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

Tim O'Brien....................	Mr. Dan Bryant
Tom Bobalink..................	Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Granite......................	Mr. Norton
Mr. Sterling......................	Mr. Browne
Henry Travers..................	Mr. Williamson
Mrs. Gringriskin...............	Mrs. John Sefton
Polly Bobalink..................	Mrs. W. R. Floyd
Mary..............................	Miss Maurice

To conclude with Mr. W. R. Floyd's adaptation of Lover's famous novel of

HANDY ANDY.

Handy Andy (with his celebrated Irish comic song, Lanagan's Ball, and Irish Jig.)........	Mr. Dan Bryant
Squire Egan......................	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Mr. Murphy......................	Mr. G. Clarke
Dick Dawson....................	Mr. Daly
Mr. Furlong......................	Mr. Browne
Edward Conner..................	Mr. Pope
Simon..............................	Mr. Williamson
Conah Rooney (with song of "Kathleen Mavourneen")........	Miss Ione Burke
Mad Nance......................	Mrs. Maurice
Fanny Dawson..................	Miss Barrett

THURSDAY—COLLEEN BAWN, in which Mr. Bryant will appear.

CONSTITUTION
LIFE SYRUP,
COMPOSED OF
IODIDE POTASSIUM,
with the Compound Concentrated Fluid Extract of
VALUABLE MEDICINAL
ROOTS AND HERBS,
PREPARED BY WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,
Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospitals, late Medical Inspector New-York State Volunteer Depots, under Gov. Edwin D. Morgan.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP
HAS PRODUCED
A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE!

What may seem almost incredible, is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable, are frequently cured in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite the investigations of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.

Our medicine is peculiar; by it the seat of any disease is directly reached, and the equilibrium restored.

Those who have suffered long from painful and obstinate diseases,

Those who have vainly sought relief from advertised medicines,

Those who cannot be cured by other physicians—

ARE INVITED TO USE CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any reformers.

RAPIDITY OF CURE.

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow recuperative process of Nature."

This is our reply:

In health, the body, like a well-balanced scale, is in a state of equilibrium. But when from any cause down goes one side of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is requisite is, to restore the normal balance of the scale.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

a positive and specific remedy for all diseases originally from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

PARALYSIS.

HEMIPLEGIA. PARESIS. PARAPLEGIA. PARALYSIS AGITANS.

It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

INDIGESTION. LIVER COMPLAINT. CONSTIPATION.
WEIGHT AT STOMACH. BILIOUSNESS. WANT OF APPETITE.
FLATULENCE. BAD BREATH.

SCROFULA.

STRUMA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, ULCERATION,
KING'S EVIL, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM.

This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED), filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

[ARTHRITIS.] NEURALGIA. TIC DOULOUREUX.
LUMBAGO. SCIATICA. GOUT.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of 20 or 30 years' standing, have been cured by us.

NERVOUSNESS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, SHATTERED NERVES,
LOSS OF POWER. CONFUSION OF THOUGHTS.
ST. VITUS' DANCE. EPILEPSY.

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly to weak, suffering woman will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing—directing their footsteps to a Hope which fulfills more than it promises.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

SALIVATION. ROTTING OF BONES.
BAD COMPLEXION. ACHES IN BONES.
FEELING OF WEARINESS. DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,

and all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP
CURES ALL SWELLING OF THE GLANDS,

either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breast, and should be taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing their breaking, and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depends upon a Scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

All scrofulous persons suffering from general Debility, Emaciation, Dyspepsia and Dropsy of the limbs, abdomen, and in the female, Dropsy of the ovaries and womb, generally accompanied with Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, are permanently cured by Constitution Life Syrup. The disease known as Goitre or Swelled Neck, the Life Syrup will remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly chronic and stubborn, and will not be removed without extra effort.

Tumors of the Ovaries, Tumors of the Breast, and swelling of other glands of the body, will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind.

Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as palpitation, Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or filing sound, Dropsy of the Heart Case and all the affections of this important organ, (persons suffering from any acute pain in this region of the heart) will be greatly relieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

BROKEN-DOWN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, SUFFERING FROM INDISPOSITION TO EXERTION, PAIN IN THE BACK, LOSS OF MEMORY, FOREBODINGS, HORROR OF CALAMITY, FEAR OF DISEASE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DRY, HOT SKIN AND EXTREMITIES, WANT OF SLEEP, RESTLESSNESS, PALE, HAGGARD COUNTENANCE, AND LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM, all require the aid of the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

FOR ALL FORMS OF
ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

either of the NOSE, THROAT, TONGUE, SPINE, FOREHEAD OR SCALP, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

MOTH PATCHES upon the female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion and remove the deposit, which is directly under the skin.

In Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

☞ AS A GENERAL BLOOD-PURIFYING AGENT, THE LIFE SYRUP STANDS UNRIVALED BY ANY PREPARATION IN THE WORLD.

Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed in the young, Hip Disease, Neuralgia, and all nervous diseases, and ladies who are suffering from diseases for which they are at a loss to know what to do, we would advise the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. It will restore their pallid countenance, strengthen their weak back and side, give them new energy, new life and happiness.

THE RICH AND POOR

are liable to the same diseases. Nature and science has made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD

produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine ever discovered for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attendant upon childbirth. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, and increases and enriches the food. Those who have used it think it indispensable. It is highly useful, both before and after confinement, as it prevents disease attendant upon childbirth.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

is the poor man's friend and the rich man's blessing.

Buy it, take it, and be cured.

IT IS UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECTS.

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,
Sole Proprietor, New-York.
Laboratory, Brooklyn, L. I.

Price, $1 per Bottle: six Bottles for $5.

Sent by express to all parts of the country.

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No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.